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GENERAL STRIKE, MARTIAL LAW ON IN SOUTH AFRICA

Trades Federation Gives Out General Order to All Labor Organizations While the Government Uses Military Power

RESULTS AWAITED

Few Trains Are Got Out of Johannesburg and Burgher Forces Numbering 70,000 Men Are Said to Be Armed

LONDON—Late yesterday evening the Trades Federation proclaimed a general strike throughout South Africa and before midnight this was followed by a government declaration of martial law. This is the first time a general strike has been proclaimed throughout a country since the strike in Belgium, and in Belgium this strike was rendered very far from general by the antagonism of the Flemings and Walloons.

The result of the action of the Trades Federation in South Africa is therefore being waited everywhere with intense interest. The proclamation of martial law is the strongest answer it was in the government's power to make. Dynamitards are liable to be shot at sight and disturbances of the peace to be very summarily dealt with.

The statement of the railwaymen's case insists on the fact that they do not object to reductions for overhauling, but they complain of excessive hours of work and declare that if these hours were properly curtailed, there would be no necessity for any discharges. They also take exception to the wage schedule passed by the Union Parliament, which they maintain considerably reduces the scale of pay in many districts and increases it in none.

What exactly will be the effect of the proclamation of the general strike it is difficult to say. Strictly speaking, although there was a large majority in favor of a general strike on the railways, abstentions were so considerable as to render the vote invalid. On the other hand there was a two-thirds majority in favor of a strike by miners only, the great estate on which men voted against the strike being Randfontein.

A few trains were got out of Johannesburg today but the commercial capital of the Transvaal, like most other great towns, is more and more beginning to resemble a city in a state of siege. Tramways are stopping, theaters and shops closing, the coal supply has been commandeered by the government and it is said that very shortly the food supply will have the same fate.

In Pretoria the ministers are accompanied by a mounted escort and everywhere commandos are pouring into the towns or encamping along the reefs for the protection of the men who have remained at work and of the property in the cities and in mines.

It is calculated that burgher forces to the extent of 70,000 men are now under arms between Cape Town and Durban on one side and Johannesburg and Bloemfontein on the other. The fact that there are 200,000 natives in the mine compounds has in places given rise to some anxiety but special precautions have been taken respecting guarding of these compounds, and it is not believed that there will be any trouble here.

MR. ROGERS URGES MYSTIC DREDGING

WASHINGTON—Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, took up with the war department today the plan for opening Mystic river to navigation from Boston up to Woburn. He spoke of the channel at the Craddock bridge, Medford, and said the improvement would mean the reduction of the price of coal in Woburn \$1 a ton.

GOVERNMENT ASKS PERMISSION TO AMEND UNITED SHOE BILL

Prosecution in Dissolution Suit Would Restrict Plea to Bottoming Machines and Leases Designed to Prevent Competition—Rebuttal to Defense on Feb. 3

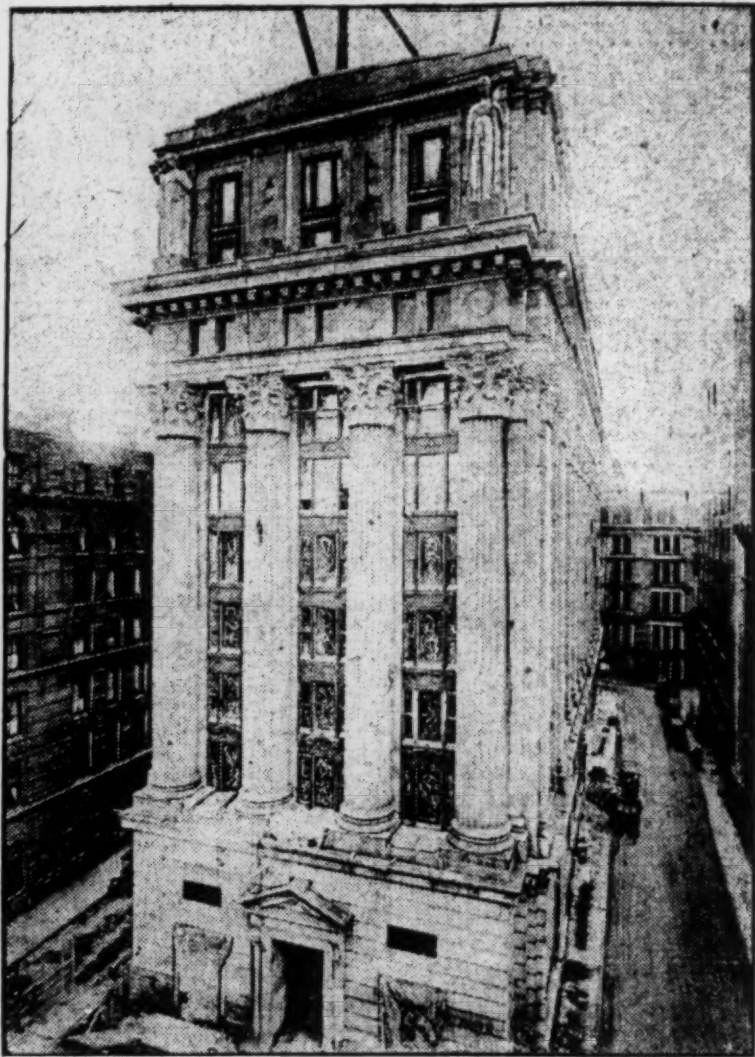
Permission to amend its bill of complaint was asked by the government today in the hearing at the Federal building of its suit for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The amendments desired relate to the limitation of the field of monopoly to machines for bottoming shoes, and to leases alleged to prevent competition of other firms with the United Shoe.

In opposition to the government contention that the substantial patents of the United Shoe machines were about to expire when they were retained by the aid of adding new patented parts, the defense said that this line of prosecution would involve them in a whole new line of dissent.

The government rebuttal of the United

BRIDGE FROM CITY HALL TO NEW ANNEX BEGUN TODAY



New municipal building to be ready for occupancy in spring

FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE TELLS INCOME TAX PLANS

M. Caillaux Issues Statement of Proposals for Increasing Revenues by Larger Assessments

PARIS—M. Caillaux has now issued a statement of his proposals with respect to the super-tax. The scheme begins with incomes of f.30,000, with a reduction of f.5,000 for every child to be provided for. This will be worked out through a sliding scale by which incomes up to f.100,000 will be taxed at f.1.50 per cent; up to f.150,000 2 frs 63 per cent; up to f.300,000 3 frs 30 per cent, up to f.1,000,000 4 frs 15.

Beyond this incomes of f.5,000,000 will be taxed f.5.83 per cent, whilst incomes of f.10,000,000 will be taxed f.6 per cent.

ERUPTION SAID TO OVERWHELM TOWN OFF JAPAN COAST

LONDON—After between 60 and 70 earthquake shocks within three days, the crater on the island of Sakurajima, off the coast of Japan, has burst into activity. The town of Kagoshima, which has 70,000 inhabitants, has been deserted and is reported as buried under lava, whilst corresponding damage appears to have been done all over the island.

LEGION OF HONOR CROSS MAY GO TO FAMOUS ACTRESS

PARIS—The proposal to present the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Sarah Bernhardt, which has been made numerous times, only to be rejected, has once more been brought forward, and there is a general belief that on this occasion it will be successful.

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B. & M. ADVISES COMMUTERS TO USE TROLLEYS

Switch Tower at North Station Is Out of Commission and Regular Train Service Is Disabled Until Repairs Can Be Made

DELAYS ARE MANY

Complications that have arisen through fire in tower A of the Boston & Maine at the North station today and the zero weather and high winds delayed the service on that, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads and caused the stoppage of certain trains. Many commuters were obliged to use the trolley car service.

Boston & Maine officials advised their patrons in metropolitan Boston to take the trolley cars this afternoon and night. Revised schedules for different routes, they pointed out, would be published Thursday and temporary changes in the service will be posted in the waiting rooms at various stations. It is said that northern and western mails are not more than two hours late, their transfer being facilitated from mail cars outside the North station yard.

Hotels in the city had their accommodation taxed to the limit with out-of-town residents who could not get home. Others were hours in making connections. Persons waiting for the 9:15 Needham train at Trinity place last evening were told about 11:15 p. m. to go to the Back Bay station and take the 11:17 train. This train did not appear, however, and the passengers were obliged to wait until 3 a. m. for the Pawtucket train and change at Needham Junction for Needham.

Telephone booths at railroad terminals and depots and in the tunnel and elevated stations are busy with persons notifying their friends of being held up.

CAMBRIDGE PLANS MORE HEARINGS

Further hearings Tuesday and on future dates are to be held by the Cambridge city council on the recommendation of the report of the special charter committee which favored the passage of the new charter. Last night a hearing was held at which its points were discussed. Former Senator Frederick W. Dallinger, representing Cambridge teachers, Senator John P. Brennan, John J. Scott, Edward J. Sennott and John Buckley spoke against and Attorney J. Joseph Foley spoke for the charter.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WORK DONE

In his second annual report to the Legislature, the commissioner of animal industry says that last year was one of achievement and progress.

Commissioner Walker recommends there be legislation to permit the office to employ more than one clerk, and that he may employ such clerks, stenographers and other assistants as the work may require. Also, that there be legislation giving the naming of local inspectors to the commissioner of animal industry.

MILITIA AFTER TWO MORE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adjutant-General Gardner W. Pearson of the Massachusetts militia called on congressmen today. He is trying to get one or two more ships for the naval militia. The Chicago and Rogers are not suited to their needs, he says, the Chicago being too large—a 6,000-ton ship—and the Rogers too old. He wants one ship for Boston and one for Narragansett bay.

LEXINGTON PUPILS TO HEAR CANTATA

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The cantata entitled "A Day in the Woods," is to be presented for the pupils by nearly 100 of the boys and girls of the three upper grades at the Hancock grade school this afternoon in the school hall. They will be assisted by boy scouts.

Mrs. George Ernest Briggs is in charge of the musical program, and the speaking parts are under direction of the Misses Wright, Rogers, Blodgett and Mrs. Fred S. Piper. Miss Neva G. Mitchell will conduct the folk dancing and Henry T. Prario, scout master, will have charge of the boy scouts. On Friday afternoon a performance is to be given for adults.

MINUTE MEN TO HAVE CONCERT

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The second concert and assembly of the Lexington Minute Men takes place in the town hall Wednesday night, Jan. 21. There will be a concert by the First Corps Cadets orchestra. Maj. Alfred Pierce is in charge.

TWO TO LECTURE ON ART
Henry L. Seaver will speak on "Charadin" in the English French gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Lacey D. Caskey on "Roman Sculpture" in the balcony of the classical court next Sunday afternoon.

MILLION URGED FOR MERRIMAC RIVER PROJECT

Valley Waterway Board Recommends That State Appropriate Sum to Cooperate With Federal Government in the Work

COSTS APPROXIMATED

Seven Million Necessary to Channel Stream From Sea to Lowell and \$1,600,000 to Dredge as Far as Haverhill, Says Report

Recommending that the commonwealth appropriate \$1,000,000 to show that it is ready to cooperate with the federal government in improving the Merrimac river to allow for navigation from the open sea below Newburyport to Haverhill, Lawrence and Lowell, the Merrimac valley waterway board today submitted its report to the Legislature. It states that to make Lowell accessible to vessels of 17 feet draft, it will be necessary to spend \$7,043,600. The conclusions reached by the Merrimac valley waterway board, as set (Continued on page ten, column four)

CARLISLE COUNCIL RECEIVES PRESIDENT WILSON'S LETTER REPLYING TO CITY'S ADDRESS

American Chief Executive Sends by British Ambassador Epistle Expressing His Warm Appreciation of Congratulations From Place of His Mother's Residence

CARLISLE—President Wilson's letter, sent through the British ambassador in Washington to the town of Carlisle, was read to the Carlisle council at its meeting yesterday. It will be remembered that the President's mother formerly lived in the northern city and was an attendant at the Lowther Street Congregational church. This fact led the corporation to forward an illuminated address to the President in which they tendered their congratulations to Dr. Wilson on his election to the high office in the States.

In his reply the British ambassador wrote to the corporation to the effect that after a little delay he had received the address and had informed the President by letter of its contents, at the same time requesting an audience that he might formally place it in his hands. "The President," continues Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, "received me at the White House, when I delivered to him the address with the comments contained in your letter. He admired the design and the beauty of the workmanship and expressed in earnest language his appreciation of the action taken by the council of Carlisle, which, he assured me, had deeply touched him."

"He told me that he wished to write a personal letter of thanks, which he would ask me to forward to the council. This letter has now reached my hands and I now have the honor of forwarding it in the original, with the request that its contents may be made known to all whom it concerned."

The President's letter, written from the White House, dated Dec. 23, reads as follows: "My dear Sir Cecil Spring-Rice—May I now express to you the gratification with which I received from your hands yesterday the illuminated address from the council of the city of Carlisle which they were kind enough to send me through you. I have so often heard my mother speak of her childhood days in Carlisle that I feel as though I myself had a sort of affectionate association with the place. "It gives me the greatest pleasure that the representatives of the city should have thought of me in this way and of my connection with the city, and I beg that you will convey to them my heartfelt thanks. I hope that some day it may be my privilege to visit Carlisle again and once more renew what seemed to me all but memories of the place. "Cordially and sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

When both these letters had been read, the mayor moved that they be printed in the minutes and added that he had received two personal letters from the ambassador, in which he said that the President was interested in the seal of the city and would be glad to receive information about it. He declared that he had sent the President a pamphlet on the subject, written by his father, Chancellor Ferguson.

The mayor's proposal was seconded by Sir Benjamin Scott, who spoke of the antiquity of the city seals, some of which were 500 or 600 years old. On the motion being put to meeting it was carried unanimously.

The President's letter, written from

STEAMER MISSING; WRECKAGE FOUND; HOPE REMAINS

EASTPORT, Me.—No trace of the royal mail steamer Cobequid, which ran ashore either on Briar island or Grand Manan at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy on Tuesday, has been found by several vessels which hurried to her relief in response to wireless calls.

Wreckage from the missing vessel has floated ashore near Yarmouth and this city. Mariners said that the wreck might be afloat yet and that the wreckage might have floated from the vessel as she was on the rocks. The steamer Lady Laurier, sent from here yesterday, was reported to the Lurcher lightship, near Trinity ledge. She is hunting for the Cobequid.

The Cobequid had a crew of about 100. She carried about 20 passengers. She was bound for St. John, N. B., from Grenada, Windward islands.

GRAIN SHIP SETS NEW CARGO MARK

With 340,031 bushels of wheat and 34,903 bushels of flaxseed in her holds, the largest cargo of cereal ever taken from Boston, the Norwegian steamer Ranvik, sailed for Avonmouth, England, today. The previous record cargo left Boston some 15 years ago. All the grain came from Canada. The Ranvik was chartered especially to load at this port, and came from Algiers in ballast.

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The President's letter, written from

ELECTED MAYOR, MR. CURLEY GOES FOR NAVY WORK

Congressman Departs for Washington Today to Get Contract for Charlestown Yard Following His Victory Over Kenny

MAJORITY IS 5720

Messrs. McDonald, Coleman and Woods Chosen for Council—Dr. Scannell, Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., to School Committee

VOTE FOR MAYOR

Curley	43,262
Kenny	37,542
Total vote	80,804
Curley's majority	5,720

IN 1910

Fitzgerald	47,177
Storrow	45,775
Hibbard	1,314
Taylor	613

Total vote 95,393
Fitzgerald's plurality 1,402

VOTE FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

*Scannell	50,831
*Corcoran	44,855
Bogan	29,991
Keyes	21,961

VOTE FOR CITY COUNCIL

*McDonald	48,844
*Coleman	36,817
*Woods	34,306
Hagan	34,040
Kearns	30,707
Kneeland	27,946

VOTE FOR LICENSE

Yes	48,341
No	26,908
Majority for license	21,433

*Elected.

Congressman James M. Curley, who was elected mayor of Boston yesterday by a majority of 5720 over Thomas J. Kenny, goes to Washington today to try to secure the contract for the new government supply ship for the Charlestown navy yard.

The total vote cast for mayor was 80,804. This is 72 per cent of the registered voters and is the smallest in percentage of the votes cast since the Collins-Swallow campaign in 1903. Congressman Curley carried 16 of the 26 wards. After the election results were made known the followers of Mayor-elect Curley gathered in Faneuil hall and listened to speeches by Mr. Curley and (Continued on page seven, column one)

PORT OPENS DAY WITH NO VESSELS ON ARRIVAL LIST

For the first time in several years, not a vessel of any description arrived at this port early today. When there are no arrivals from other countries, there are usually coastwise boats on hand. On the dull days there are always tugs or schooners. But today not even a fisherman was on hand for the early reports. It was nearly 11 o'clock before anything came up. At that hour, the American steamer Carib, Captain Bunnell, docked at Lewis wharf, from Jacksonville and Brunswick, with a cargo of railroad ties and general merchandise. She was listed to port and pure white from contact with conditions outside.

Despite adverse conditions at sea, no disasters were reported. Captain Wall of the tug Mercury, which was down to quarantine early today, reports the Nix's Mate gas buoy and Nix's Mate bell buoy capsized. Coastwise steamers have been held at various ports and their schedules have been upset.

With moderating conditions, shipping got into movement again today. The steamer Belfast from Penobscot river ports is due about 6 p. m., having been held at Rockland 36 hours. The Bay State was held here last evening and the Governor Dingley remains at Portland.

U. S. PREPARES FOR REFUGEES' MARCH

WASHINGTON—Two or three supply camps between Presidio and Marfa, Tex., are being established for the marching of the Mexican federal troops and other refugees now in the custody of the United States at Presidio to Marfa, 70 miles away, according to a report to the war department from Brigadier-General Bliss, in command of the border forces in Texas. From Marfa the Mexican soldiers will be moved by train to Ft. Scott. Transfer of the prisoners will probably begin in a day or two, reports General Bliss.

The count of the refugees from Ojinaga shows 3352 officers and soldiers and 1067 women. There are also 783 horses, 307 mules and 354 burros. General Bliss recommends the sale of the animals, as they are a great expense and a hindrance.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in most of the large cities in the world.

New Party Leader in France Outlines His Policies

REAL PROGRESS THROUGH PEACE SAYS M. BRIAND

French Leader Urges Republicans to Cease Their Meaningless Quarrels Over What He Calls an Unreal Program

DEFENDS HIS POSITION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The struggle between the Republicans and the Radical Socialists, which is to be carried on until the general elections in May, opened with an extraordinarily powerful speech by M. Briand delivered at a banquet given by the Republican Socialist Federation of the Loire at Saint Etienne.

M. Briand's speech, which has been mentioned in a Monitor cable message, began by an expression of thanks to the Federation for giving him the opportunity of setting forth his policy in a clear and straightforward manner. To the accusations of the left wing of the Republican party M. Briand opposed his record as a minister.

"I am accused," he said, "of stupefying the Republic. I can only point to the fact that it was when in this state of stupor that the separation between the state and the church took place." It was in spite of those Republicans who now accuse him of not being faithful enough to the cause of the Republic that the separation law was passed.

The men who said that he was bringing the Republic to its ruin, who accused him of seeking support from the right, were the men who had struck down Gambetta and not content with that, had assassinated Jules Ferry. Was this policy which had no foundation but that of petty interests and base appetites to be the policy of France? France had not made such gigantic efforts to free herself from a central despotism to be stifled under the dust of local tyrannies. The office of a state in a democracy was not to take sides with citizens against others, but to stand for the interests of the whole community, neither did it behoove a state to make use of power given to it by the law of the land against opinion which did not happen to be agreeable to it.

It was owing to his policy of pacification which upset the base calculations of his enemies that they had represented him to the people as an enemy of the Republic. France had now the opportunity of seeing the "real" Republicans at

work. The Republican party had decided in favor of a reversal to the two years period of military service and the government's first words had been devoted to proclaiming its intention of maintaining the extra year of service.

The party behind the present government was against electoral reform, and yet M. Doumergue had undertaken to follow the example of his predecessors and to obtain a promise of the acceleration of the electoral reform bill from the Senate. In each case dogma went to the winds when pressed by responsibility. The "orthodox" Republican party had only a make-believe program, and governments were formed by intrigue, by fear, and by stern party discipline. Turning to the issues which would be put before the electors, M. Briand said that he had taken the responsibility of proposing the extension of the period of military service. This was an inevitable necessity and was the result of the foreign policy of at least one of the men who antagonized it. In approaching this subject of foreign policy, which he did with reluctance, M. Briand declared that he would show that even at the moments of gravest danger to the country, personal intrigue and ambition did not hesitate to place the foreign policy of France in the balance.

At one of the most difficult periods of the history of France there had been men ready for their personal ends to overthrow the government and imperil the peace of Europe. The time came when these same men took office. The same problems were under consideration, but agreements had been drawn up insuring the pacific penetration of Morocco. Animated by the spirit of partisanship, these men declared they could see no good in the work accomplished by their predecessors. The agreements were destroyed and others were made.

As a consequence of this the first thing to happen was the Agadir incident, and the second was the military conquest by France of Morocco, and following upon that the Italian occupation of Tripoli. The Tripoli campaign weakened Turkey's power and the war in the Balkans ensued. From this sprang Germany's increase in military armaments, and the necessity for France to emulate her.

It was an abomination that the very men who by their policy had brought matters to this pass should now cast the three years' service measure at their opponents. During the period when he was holding office he had done everything possible to insure the slow, gradual penetration of Morocco by means of agreements, which would have brought about better relations between France and Germany. Then followed a new government in France, which increased the army of occupation in Morocco from 6000 to 70,000, the figure at which it stood at the present day.

M. Briand then went on to implore Republicans to cease from their meaningless quarrels over unreal programs and to seek an ideal. The separation of church and state had given liberty to both, and now the struggle lay between two ideas. It was generally recognized that the French fiscal reform was in need of reform, but certain people advocated fiscal reform with such frenzy that they did nothing but retard it. Men who had made their fortunes with scandalous facility threatened wealth so few recognized that it was impossible not to question their motives.

There was throughout the country a fear at the growth of syndicalism, but it could be shown that the country of the future would be that country which had best organized its labor, which had taken such steps as had insured progress and order and had given those bodies created by evolution the rights of property. Such a policy should be that of the Republican party, but such a policy was impossible in a country where hatred was manifested between citizen and citizen. It was only in a pacified France that such a policy could be practised.

He belongs to that phase of Republicanism which believes that real progress is not that which a country brings forth in agony but that which it evolves through peace. In conclusion, M. Briand said: "We will endeavor to make it plain to this country that the Republic and France are one and the same thing, and that France and the Republic only desire development and success on the condition that the government shall be one of peace in order, and of security in an ever-increasing freedom and social justice."

SYDNEY BANK CONTRACT MADE
(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A contract has just been accepted for the erection of the Commonwealth Bank Sydney offices at the corner of Moore and George streets. This building will be of very fine proportions and the cost £100,000.



M. Briand, leader of new French party, making an address at political banquet at St. Etienne

VAN DER GOES' MASTERPIECE ON WAY TO GERMANY

Much Discussed Painting Finally Released After Long Deliberation by Spanish Authorities

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Hugo Van der Goes' masterpiece, "The Adoration of the Magi," over which there was such a long discussion between the German and Spanish authorities, is, according to accurate information, actually on its way to the German capital.

It will be recalled that the management of the Berlin royal museums purchased the painting three and a half years ago from the Monfort convent in Spain. When, however, it was taken down and was about to be conveyed to the railway station, a troop of soldiers arrived on the scene and forbade the transit on behalf of the government.

A good deal of diplomatic intervention resulted, but it was a very difficult point to decide, and the hopes of the Berlin authorities and of all German art lovers sank considerably as time went on. The idea of possessing the desired treasure had almost been abandoned when news came that the picture had been shipped from Vigo to Hamburg on board the steamer Cape Vilano, and was expected in Berlin.

Its final destination is the Kaiser Friedrich museum, but before it is publicly exhibited the painting is to undergo a thorough cleaning process which the German connoisseurs say is exceedingly necessary.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS URGE DEMANDS ON GOVERNMENT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Indian leaders have now addressed a letter to the government embodying the Indian claims as set forth by Mr. Gandhi in his recent speech at Durban. These claims are as follows: (1) The appointment of two new members of the commission, preferably Sir James Rose-Innes, and Mr. Schreiner; (2) the immediate release of the passive resisters now imprisoned; and (3) freedom for the Indian leaders to visit the sugar estates and the collieries for the purpose of collecting evidence.

Failing compliance with these demands, it is insisted, as already reported by cable, that the passive resistance movement will be resumed. The Indians will then march across the Transvaal border to Pretoria as on the previous occasion, but it is expected in much larger numbers. The leaders even assert that they will number from 10,000 to 12,000.

In a speech delivered shortly after the despatch of this letter to the government, Mr. Gandhi said that the Indians could assist materially in terminating the crisis if the government accepted their nominees. He urged all present to hold themselves in readiness. They might, he said, be forced to undergo further suffering until eventually the government might once again resort to arms against them. They were prepared, however, for this, and if the government did not grant their request

POLAND HAS NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A new national museum has lately been opened in the town of Lvov, in Poland. Only during the past few years has the Russian government turned its attention to the building of museums in the empire, and there is no doubt that good progress has been made in this direction.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED BY LONDON SHAKESPEARE SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Miss Lena Ashwell recently acted as honorary adjudicator in the final tests for the two elocutionary scholarships annually offered by the management of the Shakespeare schools. The competitors must be over 16 years of age and the scholarship entitles the winners to one year's free tuition by a teacher of elocution attached to the schools. In addition to the scholarships, two certificates were awarded this year. Eleven competitors for the ladies' scholarship and eight for the men's were selected from a large number who had passed a preliminary test conducted by the teachers of the Shakespeare schools. Extracts from 10 of Shakespeare's plays were chosen by the candidates and in awarding the scholarships Miss Ashwell said the task she had undertaken had been one of peculiar difficulty as she had to decide, not which of the recitations

AGRARIAN LEADER TELLS PLANS FOR BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—Referring to the position which the Agrarian party will take in the Bulgarian Parliament, Stambolinski, the leader of the party, explained to the correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse that it was not true that his party would not support the government, but it would demand from the government a plain declaration of its future economic and political policy.

He knew that Radoslavoff had more leanings towards the triple alliance than towards the triple entente. He and his party did not care. He would sanction any policy which would bring about their mills without going to war; they abhorred a policy of revenge. If the triple alliance really obtained a revision of the Bucharest treaty, well and good, if not he and his party would advocate absolute political seclusion. They will then demand the temporary withdrawal of all their legations in other countries on the ground of economy, the reduction of officers' pay and a loan of 300,000,000, instead of 800,000,000.

Stambolinski further stated that they did not wish the whole Stamboloff cabinet to resign but only that Genadiev should go before the opening of the session, in order to avoid a scandal in the beginning. The Agrarians did not even want to be represented in the cabinet, but they thought it would be wiser that all the ministers should resign so that they might be reelected by the people instead of, as formerly, by the King. If he, Stambolinski, in his election addresses pleaded for an arrangement with Serbia and Greece he did not do so to curry favor with Russia, but because he considered internal peace absolutely essential for the renaissance and regeneration of Bulgaria after her humiliation.

In supporting a vote of thanks to Miss Ashwell, Mr. Willis, the promoter of the institution, mentioned that the management of the schools had confidently and correctly anticipated her judgment in respect to the lady competitors. As regarded the men they had not felt sure enough to venture a prophecy.

CORONATION OF MIKADO TO TAKE PLACE THIS YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan.—Arrangements are already being made for the coronation of the Emperor of Japan in November next, the actual date of which has not yet been fixed. There will be two ceremonies on the occasion. Both ceremonies are to be held "in accordance with the regulations and in the style befitting the standing of the country and fulfilling the wishes of the loyal subjects of his Majesty."

Such is the language of the official gazette, though the premier in addressing the committee in charge of the arrangements expressed the hope that in preparing for the affair they would bear in mind the principle of economy which his Majesty ever desired to observe.

The ceremonies associated with the coronation do not coincide with western ideas. In fact, the word coronation seems to be a misnomer, as no subject could be allowed to put even a crown on the head of a monarch who is regarded somewhat as a god, being still the "Son of Heaven" to his people. The ceremony is practically an announcement to heaven and earth that he has succeeded to the throne of his ancestors.

CAR BODIES MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The remarkable expansion which has taken place in the motor car trade during the last 12 months, has resulted in the establishment, amongst other things, of a busy industry for the making of motor car bodies. Carriage and wagon builders in every important center are devoting increased attention to this particular class of work, and but for the lack of skilled workmen, would doubtless make greater headway than at present.

LACK OF OPPORTUNITY BLAMED FOR ENGLAND'S RURAL EXODUS

British Board Investigates Situation in Farming Districts and Finds About 388,000 Acres of Land Have Been Withdrawn From Agriculture Since 1901

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The board of agriculture has lately issued a report on emigration from rural districts in England and Wales. The board undertook the inquiry at the request of the Dominions Royal Commission. Schedules were sent to the secretaries of chambers of agriculture and other bodies, and replies numbering 485 were received. Information is also supplied by four of the small holdings commissioners.

After laying it down that, in the opinion of the framers of the report, agriculture in this country is not an expanding industry, the report goes on to give some statistics in support of this statement. Since 1901, it appears, about 388,000 acres have been withdrawn from agriculture altogether, and about 1,000,000 acres have been withdrawn from arable cultivation.

The report then goes on to say that complaints are general that laborers really skilled in their craft are less numerous than formerly. As against the economic conditions, the report continues, which make for decreased employment on the land, the only contrary influence, at present, is the increase of intensive cultivation, fruit growing, vegetable growing, flower growing, and the like, and it is clear that it is in this direction that possibilities for employing more labor on the land, at present, mainly lie.

Going on to consider the main causes of the depopulation of rural districts the report gives the foremost place to emigration to the dominions which has been especially noticeable of late years. This accelerated emigration is attributed to several causes, the most generally mentioned being the activity of emigration agents in advertising the attractions of colonial life.

The freer life, the easier facilities for becoming a landowner, the wider scope for energy and enterprise, and the higher wages for manual labor are, the report declares, the prospects which appear to be the chief inducement to our rural population to emigrate. The lower wages in rural districts are mentioned as a cause of discontent, but it must be doubted, the report says, whether it has so powerful an effect as the lack of opportunity, and in fact there appears no evidence that emigration is greatest in districts where wages are lowest.

More than once in this report it is observed that many who emigrate would prefer to stay at home, if they could see a reasonable prospect of advancement in life. The desire for shorter hours of work, for free Sundays, and for more holidays, together with the lack of housing accommodation, are also mentioned as reasons for the reduction in rural population.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON.—"The Whip," 7:45.
CASTLE.—"The Mind-the-Paint Girl," 2:10, 8:30.
HOLLIS.—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KITHES.—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
MAJESTIC.—"Little Women," 8:10.
PARK.—Miss May Robinson, 8:10.
PLYMOUTH.—"Under Cover," 8:05.
SHUBERT.—"The Girl of the Year," 8:10.
TREMONT.—Miss Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Wednesday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Eleanor Spencer.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaie; Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Wednesday, 7:45 p. m., "Louise."
Thursday, 8 p. m., City Club special performance, "Jewels of the Madonna."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Bohème."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Samson and Delilah"; 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Bori, principal soloist.

NEW YORK
ASTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO.—Miss Frances Starr.
BOOTH.—"Prunella."
CITY.—"Potpourri Perlmutter."
COMEDY.—"Kitty Mackay."
CORT.—"Fog of My Heart."
CRUIKSHANK.—"Things That Count."
EMPIRE.—Miss Maudie Adams.
GAIETY.—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK.—"Eliza Comes to Stay."
Hudson.—William Collier.
KNUX.—"The Heart of the Matter."
LITTLE.—"The Philanderer."
LUTHER.—Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN.—"Things That Count."
PLAYHOUSE.—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT.—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY-NINTH.—"The Girl of the Year."
WALLACKS.—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE.—"Fanny's First Play."
FIVE ARTS.—Repertory.
HAWLEY.—David Warfield.
PRINCE.—William Hodge.
STUDEBAKER.—"The Doll Girl."

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Orient Said to Be Entering Era of Great Possibilities

EDUCATION IN EAST LARGELY MEMORIZING

Million and Half Egyptian Boys and Girls Spending Large Part of School Hours Committing Book of Prophet to Memory

CHANGES ARE NEEDED

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

CAIRO, Egypt.—As pointed out in a previous article on "Student Ideals in the Orient," the system of memorizing is extensively adopted in the East as a means of education. There are at present over 1,500,000 Egyptian boys and girls in the native schools of Egypt spending a large part of their school hours in memorizing the book of the Prophet.

In 1910 there were 5565 pupils in the native "kuttab" or Muhammadan village schools who were able to recite from memory the entire Koran, while 110,844 pupils had committed to memory a large portion of this book, a considerably greater task than learning to recite the entire New Testament.

This memory system together with a wrong start given by the English government to higher education, has been a barrier for many years to the most efficient training of Indian youth. One who studies the educational system of India finds that Indian schoolboys have been encouraged to stuff their minds with words the meaning of which they do not in the least understand, memorizing books which are quite foreign to the everyday needs of their native country, in order to get a B. A. degree corresponding to that awarded the English schoolboy. The Indian student would be staggered by questions requiring original thought or accurate analysis, but would be able to repeat whole pages of "Paradise Lost" or possibly an entire Shakespearean play.

Lord Macaulay's plan of establishing higher education in India, largely for the sake of making government clerks, was very good as long as government clerks were needed, but now that these places are more than filled, and the pressing need is for well trained and thoughtful leaders of the new India, the Indian student finds himself handicapped with an inherited system not merely of memory training, but also of examinations. Here, as throughout the Orient, the aim of education would often seem to be, in the minds of the students, to secure the ability of passing an examination and obtaining a certificate and degree in the least possible time.

The ancient classical system of Chinese study has also influenced the present-day Chinese student. The literati were able to memorize Confucius, but had little ability to utilize their education in practical life. One is told in China of the fact that one of the early kings in order to make his own words supreme, had burned all books dating before his reign. He did not foresee the fact, however, that these books had been engraved upon the memories of hundreds of his subjects, who immediately were able to reproduce them. A professor in Hongkong told me of a student who had been studying the Bible with him for some time, and whom he asked to criticize the life and work of Moses. The student replied solemnly, "Far be it from me, a student of Confucius, to criticize the life of so great a man as Moses, but if you would like to have me give you the names of the books of the Old Testament, here they are," at which with amazing rapidity the youth went through the entire list of the Old Testament books, and had started to repeat them backwards almost before the amazed teacher could explain to him that it was not memory but analysis he demanded.

The bane of examination in Japan is not due so much to memoriter education as it is to the lack of a sufficient number of institutions for higher education. At one of the higher commercial colleges in Tokyo, a teacher showed me long lines of young men, literally over 2000 students, who had come up for the examination, while less than 70 of these students could be received for lack of space. Examination day, in fact, is a most pathetic one in Japan, for the students who fail have no further chance for education until the next year, when they can again try for the examination. Graduation from these colleges and universities means to them their career.

What is the remedy, I asked of many Japanese educators, for this pitiable condition. "Convince the government," they replied, "to spend less money upon battleships and army equipment and to build sufficient institutions of higher learning for the accommodation of the ever-growing number of Japanese students who are seeking modern education."

A third tendency apparent throughout the East is the drift of educated men away from their ancestral religion. A census was recently taken at the Imperial University of Tokyo, when in answer to the question regarding the particular religious belief they espoused, 70 students said that they were Christians, 300 claimed to be Shintoists or Buddhists, while the other 5000 and more students disclaimed any religious allegiance or claimed to be agnostic.

The student of the Orient shows a decided inclination to reject his native religion as he comes into touch with the modern industrial training, and as yet he reveals no very encouraging sign

of accepting another religion in its stead. The Muhammadan student finds it difficult to observe the custom of praying five times a day while he is in college, especially if he attends a government school where other types of religion are represented, and when he begins to study modern natural science, he finds grave discrepancies between the teaching of the Koran and the teaching of modern text-books.

To be sure, the Sheikhs in such medieval institutions as El Azhar claim that the Koran is infallible and that it contains everything of a naturally scientific as well as of a metaphysical value. A Sheikh took some time to explain to me that the Koran foretold the coming of automobiles and aeroplanes, pointing out to me a passage in the Koran which prophesied that "They shall be carried from place to place on the backs of camels, horses, and other things." The Indian students in the five large government universities, while in rare cases accepting Christianity, are inclined to scoff at what they call the ignorant superstitions of the Ganges river; the Chinese students, especially those educated in America, are likely to disparage certain of the ancient rites of their native religion, claiming that they have advanced beyond those methods of religion, and quite often they will tell you that they are Christians. It is doubtful, however, whether such students mean by this more than that they have accepted the point of view and the way of working followed in the western Christian civilization.

In all these religious changes, one notes the very real desire for what Count Okuma has defined as a "life force" in religion. This eminent gentleman statesman said to me, "We in the Far East have found our religion more or less inadequate to meet the demands of modern times, but we are not ready to accept Christianity as it is expressed in the Western creeds and institutions. It is too complex for us, we do not understand these differences and divisions, and we are not interested in theology and metaphysics. We urgently need a practical religion, however, a religion that will help us in our everyday business life, one that will make us happy and serviceable to others, a religion that will take fear and worry from our lives." The question rises constantly in the mind of any thoughtful Westerner who visits the Far East, "Do I personally possess such a religion whose vital force I can pass on to these coming men and women?"

It is a great moment for the East, a period of tremendous possibilities. The Orient is seeing the dawn of desire and the beginning of new and unlimited hopes and achievements. To be sure the Orient is at present a melting pot of diverse forces, east and west, antiquity and modernity, religion and economics, are all struggling and seething together. Few men who know well the Orient dare to predict the result. One thing is certain, the Oriental is at last awake. His Conservatism and his aloofness have been broken up. He stands on the border line of vast accomplishments.

Blake in an exquisite vignette has pictured a ladder set up to the crescent moon from a black corner of the universe. Two figures are seen standing at the foot of the ladder, while a man is beginning to climb in a furious hurry. We read the simple title beneath, "I want! I want!" He has drawn the portrait of the present-day man of the Orient.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT TERRITORY RAPIDLY GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The claim of the Southern Riverina of New South Wales, that part lying between the great Murrumbidgee and Murray rivers, to be considered the main granary of Australia, is more firmly established than ever.

Travelers throughout the state regard the crops in this district as the best they have seen in the state, and possibly better than have been grown hitherto. The spectacle of these thousands and thousands of acres of magnificent crops is a beautiful one.

The best aspect of the record harvest of New South Wales is that failures or partial failures of crops are practically unknown in the district mentioned. As a result, all crops will strip well and with exceptional yields in numerous cases the general average must be considerably higher than hitherto recorded. Right through the southern districts of New South Wales the wheat area has largely increased. For example, in the Urana district the total area for wheat is 36,000 acres as compared with 23,000 acres under crop in 1912, and there has been a similar expansion in many parts of the state.

STRAW HATS MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—A straw hat industry has for some time past been in operation in Cape Town, and has, so far, met with gratifying success. One of the principals is a Lutton man with a practical knowledge of the trade, and the firm is at present turning out ladies' and girls' millinery, children's silk hats and bonnets, ladies' and maids' chip and tagel, straw hats and straw fashionable shapes. The straw used is almost entirely imported from Japan.

LACK OF DOCKS SAID TO HINDER CALCUTTA TRADE

President of Caledonian Society at Annual Dinner Declares Situation Is Costing Home Lines an Extra Steamer a Year

LOSS CALLED GREAT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Reference has been made to the great inconvenience which has recently been experienced by the shipping trade of Calcutta owing to the remarkable expansion of the import and export trade of this port during the past few years, notably last cold weather, when the docking arrangements were threatened with a partial breakdown.

The administration of the port trust was severely criticized, it being argued that although there was in fact a sudden expansion of trade in 1912, it ought to have been at least partially foreseen and met by the port authorities.

There are now indications on every side of a curtailment of the volume of trade, and from the speech of F. H. Stewart, the president of the Caledonian Society, who presided over the annual banquet given by the Scotsmen of Calcutta to celebrate St. Andrew's day, it would almost appear as though the mercantile interests of the city were glad of the fact.

The St. Andrew's day dinner is an occasion when the merchants of Calcutta, among whom Scotsmen largely predominate, are in the habit of making public their views as to the future of trade and commerce, and of those political questions on which the successful working out of commercial problems very greatly depends.

On this occasion Mr. Stewart, who represents several of the principal shipping lines trading to Calcutta, estimated that "by a rough calculation the present deadlock in the port is costing each of the seven principal home lines which use the inadequate jetties and docks regularly, an extra steamer a year, say £25,000, without any additional income therefrom, plus of course the additional cost of the loss of the freight which these steamers should be securing elsewhere. The other regular ocean lines are sustaining similar losses, whilst outside tonnage and our great coasting and far Eastern trade, which cater for more or less half the commerce of the port, have also to face them in varying degree."

Mr. Stewart continued: "I dare not venture to compute the enormous total loss incurred. Calcutta is very much the dearest port in British India, and from statements contrasting out and home voyages to Calcutta and to Bombay and Karachi combined, it would appear that expenditure on port dues here is enormously higher than in Bombay and Karachi combined, that the time occupied on the round voyage is 15 per cent more, and the necessary disbursements are about 15 per cent more, while last, but not least, claims here for shortage and damage to cargo, so vexatious and expensive to all concerned, are three times greater than on the other side of India."

For all these reasons Mr. Stewart professed to be glad that trade was not so great as in 1912. "This should make it easier for us to get things straight," he said, "for we all require immediate relief as well as due provision for the

future." He reckoned, however, that it would take not less than 10 years to work out a thoroughly satisfactory and adequate scheme of increased docking facilities, and expressed the hope that, in the meantime, trade might not have left the premier port permanently for other and cheaper centers.

LIVERPOOL SHOWS GREAT INCREASE IN ITS SHIPPING TRADE

Total Value of London Port Business Now Is Said to Be Only £1,000,000 More

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—At a recent meeting of the Mersey docks and harbor board, the chairman, Sir Helenus R. Robertson, stated that for the year ending July 1 nearly 18,500,000 tons of shipping entered the Mersey, of which over 14,500,000 tons made use of the board's docks.

It had to be remembered, the speaker added, that those figures had to be doubled to arrive at the actual tonnage entering and leaving port and docks. For 1912 the value of the trade of Liverpool was £391,452,372, of which exports accounted for £202,910,073.

These figures were records, and they had approached the total value of London's trade more nearly than ever, something under £1,000,000 in value only separating the two ports. Of course, as hitherto, Liverpool's exports were considerably greater than those of the capital city.

There were undoubtedly signs that they would have to adapt themselves to a time to a quieter condition of affairs. With reference to labor troubles, Sir Helenus Robertson said there was no doubt the work at the docks was not going on as satisfactorily as they would like. There had been a considerable shortage of available labor. He was afraid that to a large extent this was attributable to disinclination on the part of the men to work with the willingness which formerly characterized them. Wages had risen, but work seemed to go in inverse ratio to wages. The effect of the scarcity of labor could be minimized if those who worked would work with a will instead of curtailing their labor.

SWEDISH PREMIER ADVOCATES PEACE WITH THE WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—In a speech at Karlskrona recently, M. Staaff, the premier, dealt with the government's arrangements for national defense. He emphasized the importance of adhering to the principle of neutrality and maintaining friendly relations with all the powers, without entering upon an entente cordiale with any one in particular. The national defenses must, of course, be in a state of complete readiness at any moment. Their efficacy would be augmented by the special preparation of all students as officers of reserve, by increased credits for the equipment of the army, and for naval construction, and by the improvement of the coast defenses.

The term of service in the army, the navy, and special services would be 12 months. The term of service for the infantry would not be fixed until after the elections of 1914. Winter maneuvers, however, would be necessary. The increased expenditure would be covered by the growing public revenue and by the establishment of a progressive military tax on large fortunes and large incomes.

CENSUS SAYS 4,830,734 WOMEN WORK IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Statistics Show Numbers Employed in Various Lines of Industry—There Are 21,580 Boys and 10,243 Girls Between 10 and 13 Who Engage in Occupations

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In the tenth volume of the series of reports on the recent census of England and Wales are published figures relating to the number of women workers, and the class of profession in which they are employed. It is shown that out of a total population of 13,062,200 males and 14,857,113 females of 10 years and upwards, the numbers returned as engaged in occupations, and as unoccupied, respectively, were as follows:

Engaged in occupation... 11,453,663
Retired or unoccupied... 2,398,535

As many as 21,580 boys and 10,243 girls between the ages of 10 and 13 were returned as engaged in occupations, and 75,561 boys and 39,033 girls aged from 13 to 14.

The following table shows some of the professions in which women are employed as well as men:

Profession	Males	Females
Clerical	11,453,663	4,830,734
Clergymen, priests, ministers	28,201	14,212
Others	15,157	14,212
Legal	21,280	None
Barristers, solicitors	21,280	None
Law clerks	34,106	2,159
Teaching	76,428	187,283
Literature, natural science and politics	25,499	5,689

Engineers and surveyors, 12,271; None; Art, music, drama, etc., 107,223; 49,998; Painters, sculptors, architects, 7,417; 4,202; Photographers, 11,889; 3,016; Musicians, music masters, singers, 22,844; 24,272; Actors, 9,076; 9,171.

In the commercial world the statistics show that 4301 women occupied positions as merchants, agents, and accountants; this figure includes 2727 women brokers and 665 as commercial travelers. In banking and insurance 5489 women are engaged. Female commercial and business clerks number 117,057, compared with 390,478 males engaged in the same occupation.

Domestic service still employs 1,271,990 women, whilst 63,368 are engaged in hotels and in lodging and eating houses. Outdoor female workers include one groom and 103 gardeners. The enumeration of other women workers includes 25 farm bailiffs, six shepherds, 140 builders, 166 painters and decorators, 127,115 tailors, 66,578 milliners, 339,240 dress-makers, 10,271 milk sellers and dairymen, 11,881 butchers, 66,242 bakers and confectioners, 53,638 grocers, 91,352 board and lodging keepers, 56,043 hotel keepers, 2571 pawnbrokers and 126,061 charwomen.

They often heard that there was a large amount of wasted education. Well there must be a considerable amount of seed sown that was wasted but still he believed in the great value of education and of inculcating correct habits of thought. People should avoid vague and general terms especially if these terms sounded well and plausible. Their great aim, especially in these times, should be to cultivate the faculty of judgment. This was especially important at the present day when they had many difficult questions of social and political importance to deal with.

NEW SOUTH WALES PLANS TO ATTRACT RURAL PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Holman, the premier, in a speech at Barraba, said that the government of New South Wales aimed at making life more tolerable and attractive for people in the country districts.

The country settler had the right to be near a railway, a school, and so forth. The country town resident had a right to a water supply, sanitation, and lighting equal to those found in the city. Irrigation schemes were under consideration to render more suitable for settlement many millions of acres of crown lands. By their policy the government hoped to stem the steady immigration from the country into the city which was one of the most alarming features of the day.

Engineers and surveyors, 12,271; None; Art, music, drama, etc., 107,223; 49,998; Painters, sculptors, architects, 7,417; 4,202; Photographers, 11,889; 3,016; Musicians, music masters, singers, 22,844; 24,272; Actors, 9,076; 9,171.

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EARL OF PORTSMOUTH PRAISES BRITISH SCHOOL ADVANTAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

ANDOVER, England.—The Earl of Portsmouth recently presented the prizes to students of Andover grammar school in Andover town hall, Maj. P. H. Moore presiding.

Lord Portsmouth said they met in very auspicious circumstances, for the Hampshire county council had acquired about 10 acres of land in Andover upon which to erect a new grammar school. There was a great use for a school of this kind in the district. The more wealthy classes had the great public schools to send their children to, and the most efficient institution of that kind in the district was Winchester College. The more numerous classes were able to get a good education in other schools.

In no country, with the exception of the colonies, could one find so many men who had worked themselves up from a low position in life and had become successful as in their country. Men with income of from three to five hundred a year were desirous of giving their children a better education than they had themselves. That was a laudable desire though clearly it presented a great difficulty. To meet the wishes of such people was the great object of the old grammar school.

SAVINGS BANK OF EDINBURGH SHOWS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The seventeenth annual report of the Edinburgh Savings Bank lately published states that the year's workings have resulted in an increase of £39,005, 15s. 11d. in the funds of the bank.

Accounts were opened by 10,644 new depositors during the year. The number of open accounts in this department at the end of the year was 90,585, an increase of 843 on the previous year. The total sum of these accounts is now £3,466,267, 18s. 3d., giving an average of £38 5s. 3d. The amount paid to annuitants during the year was £12,622, 14s. 4d.

There are now 81 penny banks which deposit their funds with the bank, an increase of 11 over the year 1912, and the amount at their credit on Nov. 20 last was £5428 18s. 7d. The number of depositors was 18,722. The number of friendly societies depositing with the bank is now 326, and the amount at their credit £31,274 0s. 1d. The number of charitable societies is 1790, and the amount at their credit £40,017 0s. 2d.

MOSCOW LEAGUE HAS CELEBRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The fiftieth year jubilee celebrations of the organization of the Moscow Russian Merchants League took place in Moscow recently. Several important persons and members of the Imperial Duma were present at the celebrations, and a speech was made by M. L. Timaschiff, the Russian minister of commerce. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Emperor and the prime minister.

SPERM WHALES LANDED RECENTLY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—No fewer than 20 sperm whales were landed at Durban on one day recently by the boats of the several whaling companies at that port. The season so far has proved fairly successful and the prospects for dividends are reported to be favorable.

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MODERN PAPER MILL OPERATED IN CHINESE CITY

Kongmoon Has Fully Equipped Plant With a Capacity of About Fifteen Tons a Week

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG, China.—United States Consul-General George E. Anderson of Hongkong, in a consular report states that a modern paper mill, established by Chinese capitalists, including a number of Chinese in the United States, has recently been put into operation at Kongmoon, a city on tidewater in the Pearl river delta.

The plant has been in course of erection for some time under the direction of a Japanese company. The machinery which has been installed is German, though the Japanese firm erecting the plant has marked it all with its mark. American machinery was sought at the time the contract was made for the plant and several bids were made, but the prices quoted were too high, though the quality of the machines tendered for was considerably superior to that of the machines eventually purchased.

The mill, which is using rags and rice straw for its pulp, has a capacity of about 15 tons per week, and the quality of the output so far is considered very satisfactory. The mill has a fair supply of rags to draw upon, while the straw available is practically unlimited in quantity.

The company has the advantage of water transportation for both its raw material and its output, which is being manufactured at a satisfactory price. It is somewhat significant that the establishment is under the management of a Chinese engineer trained in Japan.

NEW CUNARDER SOON TO BE BUILT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is announced that the Cunard Steamship Company have placed a contract with Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, Wallsend-on-Tyne, builders of the Mauretania, Franconia and Laconia, for a new steamer for the Canadian trade similar to the Andania and Alaunia. The new vessel, which will be named the Aurania, will be 520 feet long and 14,000 tons gross, and will carry second and third class passengers.

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THOUSANDS SEE PROCESSION OF HOLY CARPET



Passage of the Mahmal through street in Alexandria, the musicians on camels seen in the foreground

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO.—The yearly ceremony of the procession of the holy carpet or Mahmal is viewed by thousands of native Mu-

hammadans, as well as by others who visit Cairo for the purpose. The holy carpet consists of rich hangings which are taken every year from Cairo to

Mecca by the Egyptian Haji, or caravan of pilgrims, to hang over the ancient Kaaba which was the temple of Mecca centuries before the time of Mohammed.

LA CROSSE NOW HAS SUPERABUNDANCE OF WATER

Wisconsin City Sees Operation of Well System Installed at Cost of About \$400,000, Furnishing Surplus Supply

NORMAL SCHOOL GAINS

LA CROSSE, Wis.—With the beginning of the new year this city is witnessing in full operation a new well system which, together with machinery and reservoir, cost about \$400,000 and has been under construction for about one year. The system consists of 20 10-inch wells, divided into five groups, and each

Mississippi, and in close proximity to vast pine timber lands, it owed its early growth and prosperity to the lumber business. The lumber mills now belong to past history, but before they were gone the city had many other thriving manufactures, and they have increased in number and variety so that La Crosse contains today 125 flourishing industries, employing 8000 hands. Its factories turn out a great variety of products, many of which find their way to all parts of the world.

Among the principal industrial concerns are the La Crosse Plow Company, which originated in a small frame shop on the bank of the Mississippi nearly a half century ago, and which makes a full line of implements for tilling the soil, up to harvesting machines. The factory has floor space exceeding 10 acres contained in something like 18 buildings,

erosity of F. P. Hixon, a beautiful annex was added to the high school. This contains 10 classrooms and shops fully equipped for the teaching of cabinet making, wood turning, pattern making, molding, forge work and machine shop practice; an excellent gymnasium, locker room, baths and swimming pool, giving La Crosse high school a complete equipment.

Throughout the schools the welfare of the individual child is intended to be given first attention. A feeling of mutual trust and helpfulness between the teachers and the pupils is apparent throughout the system and cases requiring unusual discipline are almost unknown.

The normal school, established in 1909, stands in full view of the beautiful line of bluffs guarding the valley on this side. It is a three-story structure of

for a dormitory, \$100,000 for a building for the physical education department, \$36,000 to purchase new ground for these buildings and equip an athletic field, \$18,000 for the purchase of additional library books and for laboratory equipment, \$18,000 for decorating the building.

The La Crosse county school of agriculture and domestic economy at Onalaska, within sight of La Crosse, and connected by trolley, aims to promote not only better farming but better living on the farm. The courses are planned primarily to give practical training to students who do not take an extensive college course. Beautifully situated, with splendid buildings and equipment, and a faculty of specialists, the school is one of which the county is proud.

La Crosse also receives the benefit of

\$10,000, raised by budget appropriations, is usually allowed the board for park maintenance. The whole park system is pronounced one of the most satisfactory ever planned for a city of this size, and is being worked out with excellent results. Pettibone park, donated by W. A. Pettibone of La Crosse, and endowed by him with a fund of \$50,000, is to have three miles of drive built on the lower side of the island, probably in 1914.

To the Country Club belongs one of the most beautiful and most natural of golf courses. From the porch of the clubhouse, located at the finish of the home hole, one can follow the entire game over the course of 3070 yards.

La Crosse's present population of 33,000 is served by five railroads and the city has six banks with deposits amounting to \$8,000,000, and a trust company, a Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., eight theaters and vaudeville houses and 36 churches.

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

PRUDENCE

"Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye!"
Happy man to have them both
When living is so high.
Take the rye and make some bread
And keep the sixpence so
When the loaf is eaten, you
Can get more rye, you know.

A few years ago less than 190 bison were known to exist in the world and now there are more than 2000 in the United States and Canada. That they thrive in the rigorous climate of the latter country is not to be wondered at since each of the animals is provided with a thick, warm, "buffalo robe."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

You'll find at almost any store
You visit in any town,
It is likely to cost a good deal more
When they call a dress a gown.

It is reported that a naturalist has recently discovered green opossums in North Australia. No doubt when they are properly cooked they will taste just as good as the riper ones.

SOUNDS RIGHT

"Will \$20 pay for the services of your quartet for the evening?"
"Five dollars each for three of us is enough, but the tenor insists on a 'ten'."

It is computed that 600,000,000 calls are handled by the Chicago telephone service annually. The busy man who is interrupted in his tasks every few minutes to answer the phone will be moved to remark: "Is that all?"

It may be that the discovery of a method of unlocking the interlocking "big business" associations will prove to be the key to the whole trust problem.



(Krebaum photograph, La Crosse, Wis.)

Levee and business buildings along river front of municipality on the Mississippi

group has stationed in its midst an electric pump which pumps the water out of the wells and over into the 1,000,000-gallon reservoir at the pumping station. These electric pumps are operated by power from dynamos at the main pumping station. From the station reservoir the large steam pumps raise the water to the 5,000,000-gallon reservoir on Grand Dad Bluff. The 20 wells are supplied to furnish 10,000,000 gallons of water daily, although the average daily consumption of water in this city is 3,500,000 gallons.

The installation of this water system gives fresh evidence that the citizens of the "gateway city of the Northwest" are awake to opportunities for progress and for what vitally concerns the development of the city and the welfare of its people.

Industries Large

La Crosse was incorporated as a city in 1856. Situated at the confluence of the La Crosse and Black rivers with the

nearly all three or four-story structures. The Joseph B. Funk Company, manufacturer of candies, which employs as high as 250 people, is another important industry.

Educationally Rich

In the way of educational institutions La Crosse has more than 20 schools, including a high school and normal school, an agricultural college and two business colleges. The public schools show an enrollment of approximately 5000 pupils, more than 800 of whom are in the high school. During the last five years not less than 70 per cent of the high school graduates have continued their education in some normal school, college or university. The graduates, especially of the commercial course, are in great demand among the employers of the city and generally secure good positions within a month of their graduation.

During the last year, through the gen-

reinforced concrete and brick with stone trimmings, built and equipped at a cost of \$275,000. In five years the institution has grown to have a faculty of 40 and an enrollment of 459, exclusive of the 210 practise-school pupils. The library has nearly 7000 volumes and is growing rapidly. The courses of study maintained are a two-year course for high school graduates, a college course for the completion of which the University of Wisconsin grants junior standing, a course preparing the student to become supervisor or teacher of physical training, and a two-year country course planned to fit students to teach in the rural schools. In addition to the usual academic lines the school has music, drawing, manual training and domestic science courses, altogether about 18 departments.

The public library, founded by Gov. Cadwallader C. Washburn, is in a model building and comprises 22,000 volumes. A branch library is maintained at the North Side and others are contemplated. There is also a high school branch library having a permanent collection of about 2000 books, which is administered by the public library. The annual city appropriation for the library is \$6000.

Normal School Buildings

In addition to \$80,000 a year for running expenses the Legislature has made the following appropriations: \$100,000

the far-reaching extension work of the University of Wisconsin, being in the third district of the University Extension Division. This means that to the people at large is given opportunity for further education through instruction offered by correspondence, lectures and the departments of debating and public discussion and general information and welfare.

The city park system, including eight parks and three play fields, comprises an area of nearly 800 acres. The park board was established in 1909, and

Park Facilities Good

The city park system, including eight parks and three play fields, comprises an area of nearly 800 acres. The park board was established in 1909, and

BAYONNE GETS BIG INDUSTRY BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Plant to Cost \$1,000,000 Now Is Being Erected by Company That Is to Spend \$5,000,000 More in the Next Few Years

FACILITIES ATTRACT

BAYONNE, N. J.—Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce a manufacturing plant which will cost \$1,000,000 is being started in this city under a general plan that will require the



(Photo by Oliver Lippincott)

PRESIDENT D'WITT VAN BUSKIRK

expenditure of \$5,000,000 by the concern in the next few years.

The chamber also is engaged in securing the construction of a bridge across Newark bay, and popular approval was stirred by a "dollar dinner" attended by 400 prominent citizens of Bayonne, Elizabeth and surrounding communities. This bridge would mean to the city access to a back country which it now lacks because of its being a long narrow peninsula lying between New York city and the mainland. A railroad bridge now crosses the bay and it is proposed that this structure be rebuilt to accommodate general traffic as well as railroad trains. These activities, the most recent large

undertakings of the chamber, recall times accomplished by the organization in past years. The organization was formed late in 1912, after the question of fixing harbor lines along the shore of Bayonne, in the port of New York, had been discussed freely by the manufacturers and the property owners who desired to make improvements that would place them in a position to benefit by their advantageous location on tide-water. The idea of uniting for this purpose brought about growth into a commercial body which finally was incorporated as the chamber.

With this organization active the harbor lines were fixed to the satisfaction of Bayonne within less than two years. This time was considered as not unduly long, as extensive surveys had to be made by the war department. As the general lines proposed by the Chamber of Commerce were looked on as reasonable the war department gave temporary rights to those who were urgent in their demands for the fixing of the lines so as to do actual work in the way of constructing bulkheads and piers.

Other work for the chamber appeared and the members have interested themselves along many lines. A clean city week was held which resulted in a cleaning up and the removal of tons of refuse and litter from the streets. A survey was made and hundreds of cellars were cleaned after being reported to the city health department. Unnecessary delays to freight were reported to the chamber and the railroads were brought to give a better and more frequent service, which amounts to an express service between Bayonne and New York. Legislation has been carefully watched by the chamber and bills have been approved and disapproved from time to time with good results.

Postoffice service has been improved through the efforts of the chamber, an extra delivery being added through the cooperation of the representative in Congress for this district. Publicity has been attended to and information regarding the advantages of Bayonne as a manufacturing center has been distributed broadcast.

CITY PLANS TO BUY FOR CASH

MINNEAPOLIS—An ordinance authorizing the city purchasing agent to obtain all possible cash discounts on city purchases was presented to the city council recently by Chairman A. P. Orntquist of the special committee, says the Journal. All funds in the city treasury will be made available for the purpose, according to the plan, which the treasurer declares chiefly a business of accounting.

FALLS BRINGS PROSPERITY TO FULTON

City on Both Sides of Oswego River, Made Famous by Writer, Is Known for Importance of Its Manufactured Products

ONCE TWO VILLAGES

FULTON, N. Y.—Eleven years ago the villages of Fulton and Oswego Falls, separated by the historic Oswego river, made famous by James Fenimore Cooper, united as one municipality under the name of the city of Fulton, and the prosperity of this busy little city is due largely to the falls of that stream.

Here are located one of the important plants of the American Woolen Company with more than 2500 employees, the Peters chocolate manufactory, the Hunter Arms Company, manufacturers of L. C. Smith guns, and many other industries, including paper mills, pulp mills, flour mills, knife works, aluminum works, paper bag manufactory, a cauning factory, a furnace factory, a manufactory for gasoline launches, two excelsior works, a knit underwear fac-

tory, and a large printing establishment. Fulton owns its water plant, getting its supply from the Great Bear springs for household and all other purposes. The city has a first-class sewerage system. The business streets are chiefly paved with brick and the residential streets with macadam. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, Ontario & Western, and the Syracuse, Lakeshore & Northern Electric railway furnish excellent transportation facilities.

The schools have an enrollment of 2100 pupils and 60 teachers and are of a high standard in excellence of system and work. There are seven buildings in the school system and at present two modern 10-room grammar school buildings are in process of construction to replace two of the older buildings. There are eight churches here.

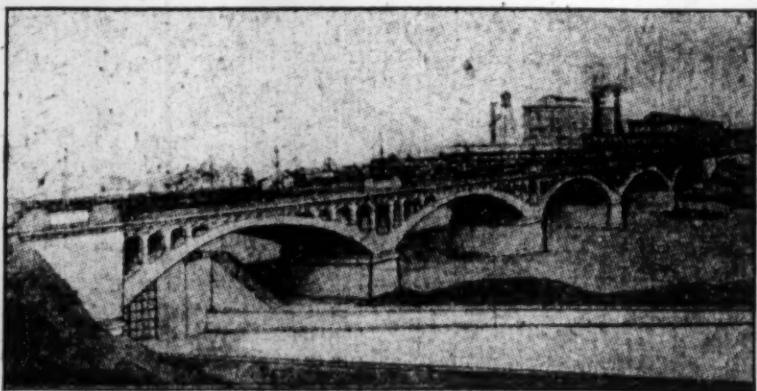
Public buildings include a fine public library and a new postoffice building, centrally located, now is being constructed. There are two commercial banks and one savings bank, having combined assets in excess of 4,000,000; the youngest of these was established over 40 years ago. Within the last few years each of these banks has moved into larger quarters, with modern equipment. The Pathfinder Boat Club has an at-

tractive home on Pathfinder island, about one mile below the city, while the Citizens Club, the I. O. O. F., and the Elks Club have fine homes of their own, with spacious grounds.

A new fireproof theater, the Quirk, recently has been completed. It seats 1200 people. A fine reinforced concrete bridge has just been completed at the cost of \$185,000. This bridge crosses the Oswego river just below the falls and makes two first-class structures of this kind about half a mile apart, connecting the two sections of the city lying on either side of the river.

The extensive large canal construction work which has been going on for the last five years is nearing completion. Fulton's active Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in bringing several important industries to the city as well as fostering trade and commerce generally. The census of 1910 gave the population as 10,480, but today there are probably 13,000 inhabitants.

Fulton is 25 miles north of Syracuse and 12 miles south of Oswego. There are no booms in Fulton, but the demands and increase in value of property have emanated from sources founded on the fact that the city offers valuable inducements both as a manufacturing and trade center and as a beautifully situated place.



New Broadway concrete bridge over the Oswego river

STADIUM BIDS ARE REJECTED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Of the 18 odd bids received from contractors for erecting the Greek stadium in the park not one was acceptable to the park commissioners, says the Union. An estimate made from the lowest bids shows that the stadium will cost in the neighborhood of \$275,000, although only \$150,000 bonds were voted for the project.

It is expected from the result of the bids that the site selected by the stadium committee probably will be abandoned. It is expected the stadium will be ready by 1915.

SCHOOL SURVEY IS MILWAUKEE PLAN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Final action approving the proposed \$10,000 school survey in Milwaukee was taken when the school board, at its first meeting in the new quarters at Tenth and Prairie streets, adopted the budget appropriations, amounting to \$2,033,754.41, as recommended by the finance committee. It is understood steps are to be taken soon to engage a man from the New York research bureau to do the work, says the Journal.

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ton St., Boston.

JAPANESE FEEL AT HOME IN BOSTON

Cordial Welcome, Good Friends
Are Found by Newcomers
Who Have Formed an Association That Assembles Interests

STRONG FRATERNITY

"Ningen itaru tokoru seizan ari," runs the Japanese saying—"A man, wherever he goes, will find green mountains"—and the Japanese of Boston have reason to acknowledge the truth of this little poetic saying. For in this city, though far from the shores of their beloved Nippon, they have found cordial welcome, good friends and happy homes. An enthusiastic Japanese association assembles their interests. A pro-Japanese American society, equally enthusiastic, furthers these interests. And the people of the city have welcomed them socially and in business.

There are about half a hundred Japanese in the city proper, and about 75 in Greater Boston. This is not a great number compared with the other large cities in the country. New York, Chicago and the Pacific coast cities have much larger colonies. But it is said by the Japanese themselves that nowhere else do their people feel so much at home or in such intimate touch with the Americans as here.

Just why this should be so is not so easily determined. The Boston subjects of the Mikado point out that the people of New England are more educated, broader in their views and keener in their appreciation of the art, the ethics and philosophy of the Orient. Possibly the excellent collection of objects of Japanese art at the museum may have had its influence in augmenting this appreciation. But the fact remains that Japanese travelers who have been visiting the various cities of the United States declare that they find a more congenial atmosphere and a readier welcome here than anywhere else.

And as to the attitude of the colonists themselves towards the city, one need only learn of the high praise that they accord their adopted home when revisiting their own country. They are proud to live here (thus runs their praise), and content to look forward to a lifetime in the city. They cannot be naturalized, to be sure, but their attitude on this matter may be judged from the exclamation of a member of the Boston colony recently. "I cannot be given naturalization papers," he said, "but I drink the water of Boston, I breathe its air, I gladly make it my home. Am I not then in reality naturalized?"

The Japanese Society of Boston is the name of the local colonists' or-

The conference which takes place tonight between the Japanese and American citizens, under the auspices of the Japanese Society of Boston, the Japan Club of Harvard University and the Naniwa Club is one of the opportunities given the public to realize the cordial relations between Boston and its Japanese colony. In no other city of the United States, it is said by the Japanese themselves, have they been welcomed as here. The result of this cordiality may be far-reaching. For it is more than a matter of hospitality made manifest; it has to do with the comity of nations and the promotion of better understanding between one side of the world and the other.

organization, and its membership includes practically all of the men of this nationality in the city. A few years ago the society maintained a club-room for its members, but it was found that they were all men of active interests who had little time to make use of club rooms, and they were discontinued. But the society itself flourishes as ever and the fraternity between the men of this race in Boston is a strong bond.

A brief survey of the membership of the Japanese Society shows an interesting variety of activities represented. About half of the Japanese of Boston are men who follow the humbler callings. They are butlers, valets, bell boys and the like. The other half are men of many trades. A number of them are well-known merchants and art dealers in the city. These include such men as Y. S. Yamanaka, who is the present president of the society, Bunkio Matsuki, P. K. Hisada and S. Ishiwaka and other merchants who bring to their chosen labor not only the interest of commercial gain, but that of artistic appreciation. Among these studying at the Boston local colleges and institutions are Professor Uraguchi, from the Doshishi Missionary College, who is at Harvard, and S. Kasai, an orator, who is also at Harvard, and who has been called upon to address a number of Boston clubs and organizations. One of the more interesting members of the colony is Fukushima, who is now studying the pianoforte at the Conservatory of Music. It has been said repeatedly that the Japanese had no ear for western music. Mr. Fukushima has proven the contrary. For he not only understands and renders the work of occidental composers with accuracy, but he has even learned how to tune a piano with nicety, a thing that not all occidental musicians can do. Eight of the members are

studying at Harvard and two at the Institute of Technology.

Contrary to the custom of the Chinese, the Japanese are eager to mingle freely with their western neighbors, a desire which is met half way by the Boston people as in few other cities, it is said. Especially indicative of this pro-Japanese sentiment has been the formation of the American Naniwa Club, "Naniwa" being a Japanese poetic name for Japan. This organization was formed 12 years ago, and has been in active existence ever since, and has played no mean part in encouraging the exchange of the thought, culture and friendly sentiment between east and west. Primarily, its object has been to make the ethics, the philosophy and the ideas of the Japanese known in this country and vice versa. A more concrete objective, however, has been to open the way for prominent Japanese who visit the United States. Should they be desirous of meeting men who have certain business or professional interest, or be eager to visit certain institutions, a luncheon or dinner is given, an escort provided, and the necessary introduction made.

One of the notable occasions engineered by this club in connection with the Japanese Society was the reception of the honorary commissioners of commerce in Boston a few years ago. The commission was made up of 50 men engaged in many lines of work. A list of their various trades and interest was secured, the bankers, the cotton and paper manufacturers, the engineers, and so forth. Then for every different line of work, three well-known men following similar interests were secured, and invited to the reception. To meet the bankers, there came three Boston bankers; to meet the cotton manufacturers, three New England cotton manufacturers; and the meeting resulted in interchange of ideas and acquaintance whose results have been of far reaching influence. At their reception of interest was that accorded to Professor Naruse of the University of Tokio, who is president of the Association Cordia, a Japanese organization of international scope, whose purpose is much the same as the Naniwa Club. The president of the Naniwa Club is Dr. Harris Kennedy, who has been active in its work for the past 10 years. He is a man who is familiar with the country, its development, and ideas, and his efforts in behalf of a closer American-Japanese union are much appreciated by the colonists in Boston. The membership of the club include many Boston men, local men of some prominence, including Joseph Linden Smith, the painter, Professor James H. Woods of Harvard, who was instrumental in bringing Professor Anezaki, now at Harvard, to this country, and Joseph B. Millet, the publisher. It is the intention of this organization to publish a quarterly journal in the near future, a magazine devoted to making Americans familiar with the ethics and thought of the east.

The popularity of the package libraries sent out by the department of debating and public discussion of the University of Wisconsin extension is indicated in the following comments from the Press Bulletin of the university: "Some hundred letters a month come in from various states of the Union, from the North, the South, the East and the West, requesting package libraries on various subjects. No packages can be sent—because they are all needed by the people of Wisconsin to whom they belong—and because there is no reason why the universities of these other states should not establish departments of debating and public discussion of their own."

These out-of-state requests are not disregarded, however. They are given attention as soon as state requests are attended to. This means that the letter sometimes remains unanswered for several weeks. Then any references that are at hand are sent to the inquirer and he is referred to his own state university, for further aid.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST ARGUES LAWS FOR WOMEN ADEQUATE

E. S. Martin Says They Have Protection and Fair Play in Industry Without Ballot

That there is not need for more voices to make recommendations but better wits to try out those already made, E. S. Martin, the chief speaker, declared at the luncheon given by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage at the Hotel Somerset yesterday afternoon. Mr. Martin, holding that it is the ideals which form opinions in such a matter as the woman's vote, said it was true that hundreds of thousands of women go out to work where the women who preceded them in the world did their work at home, and that these changed conditions called for more new legislation to regulate them. But he said he did not believe, as the suffragists do, that women must vote in order to insure their protection and fair play in the industrial world that circumstances have compelled them to invade.

Other speakers were Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, and Mrs. H. S. Warren, president of the Canadian association.

BROWN ALUMNI TO DINE JAN. 28

Brown University alumni members in and about Boston will have their annual dinner at the American house Wednesday, Jan. 28. Speakers will include President Faunce of Brown who will tell of his trip abroad last year and recent events at Brown; President McKeljohn '93 of Amherst; Congressman S. D. Foss of Ohio and president of Antioch College; Lewis Parkhurst, a trustee of Dartmouth College; and J. C. Robbins '97, a traveler in Alaska and the Philippines. Prof. William G. Poland '08 will be one of the chief guests at the reunion.

LAMPSON PRESIDENT CHOSEN

Philip Russell Mechem '15, of Chicago, was elected president of the Harvard Lampson to succeed E. Streeter, '14. Theodore Sizer, '16, of New York city was made vice, one of the posts on the editorial board.

TECH MEN HEAR CLASSMATE
C. O. Brown of Haverhill talked at the meeting of his class, M. I. T. 1908 at the City Club last night on conditions and his experiences in the United States engineering corps in the Philippines.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Vermont Commission Takes Step to Extend Work in Towns—Items From Everywhere

In an effort to encourage the establishment of a free public library in every town in the state the Vermont state library commission is sending out a circular letter telling just what help the state is willing to give each of the 56 towns where public libraries do not exist. "No town in Vermont," says the letter, "can afford to have the name of depriving its boys and girls of the culture and inspiration to be found in a free library. No town can afford to be reported to the state and country as tooiggardly to cooperate with the state for the benefit of its own children." Speaking editorially regarding the sending out of the circular letter, the Rutland (Vt.) Herald says: "The Vermont state library commission is entitled to receive the hearty cooperation of the public, and it is to be hoped that the end of 1914 may see this list of 56 towns reduced and that soon the record may show that every town and city in Vermont can point with pride to the fact that it has a free public library."

The resignation of Miss Clara A. Jones as librarian of the public library of Warwick, Mass., after 33 years of service brings out the fact that in that time the library has grown from about 1700 volumes to about 5800 volumes. This seems an unusual record, inasmuch as the population of the place is less than 500, and speaks well not only for the librarian but for the people of the town.

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More people might patronize the public library if becoming a borrower were such a simple matter everywhere as it is in Holyoke, Mass. At a library exhibit in one of the store windows there one of the placards read as follows: "To become a user of the public library: Walk right in. Step up to the desk and ask for an application card. Write on it your name and address and—that's all. No charge? Not a cent. No red tape? Not an inch."

"The Sutro library, presented to the California state library by the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro, is a little known

but a very valuable collection of books even in its present sadly depleted condition," says the Dial. "The quarter million of volumes brought together by the California millionaire came through the great San Francisco fire with a loss of more than one half. But the remaining fraction, like the great unburnt Sibylline books, is of inestimable value, containing among other treasures the four Shakespeare folios, early editions of Chaucer and Ben Jonson, illuminated manuscripts of great worth, a large collection of works on the history and life of Mexico and the Pacific coast, many volumes of Spanish literature in all its departments, and a considerable selection of Chinese and Japanese books and manuscripts. The library, now numbering about 100,000 volumes in all, was not long ago removed from its place of storage to San Francisco, and with the new year will be unpacked and subjected to the processes of cataloging, classifying, shelving, etc. Thus it will be several months before any part of it is available for public use. By the conditions of the gift the collection must have its home in San Francisco, and there it will be operated by the State library as a branch, accessible to a much greater number of persons than if it were at Sacramento."

Librarians are not always unappreciated. In St. Paul, Minn., the librarian, Mrs. Helen J. McCaline, who has served the community since 1873, had tribute paid to her in the editorial columns of the St. Paul Dispatch as follows: "What other citizen of St. Paul has rendered the city 40 years of continuous service, which in itself is sufficiently monumental to form its own monument? And no other citizen has served in so important a place, where the judgment and the foresight of each day affected so large a number of the people, where the material which passed through her hands and under her eyes affected beyond the measuring of time so many lives of so many citizens. . . . The term of Mrs. McCaline's service ends today, this last day of the year. But there can be no limit set to the influence of her devoted service to the city. Quiet and unassuming, she has been one of the powerful and pervading human influences during a longer period of years than any other man or woman in the city's history."

An item of news from New Zealand is noted in Public Libraries in the statement that the city council of Wellington has agreed to extend further the public library, which has become greatly overcrowded. The proposed work will provide storage room for about 16,000 books, and also improve the staff room.

The two branch libraries of Dayton, O., through an additional gift of \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie, were able to start the new year with some 10,000 to 12,000 books for reference and circulation.

The winter school of the Riverside, Cal., public library will open next Monday, Jan. 19, and close Feb. 28.

F. M. LOW LEADS BOARD OF TRADE

PORTLAND, Me.—At its sixtieth annual session the Portland Board of Trade unanimously elected Frank M. Low as president, George L. Crossman vice-president, and Charles A. Strout second vice-president.

The board of directors will comprise 12 of the following: Percy S. Ackerman, Henry G. Beyer, Jr., Herbert A. Clay, Harold B. Eastman, George E. Fogg, Harold B. Fobes, Halbert P. Gardner, Henry T. Hooper, Harry C. Jesselyn, Thomas J. Laithwaite, Sydney B. Larabee, Francis L. Littlefield, William H. Looney, Herbert O. Phillips, John P. Porteous, Thomas P. Shaw, Leroy E. Tobie, Benjamin G. Ward, George E. West, Howard Winslow.

LYNN DAM WORK AWARDED

LYNN, Mass.—The municipal council has awarded the contract for raising Breads Pond dam, to 110 feet and the construction of another dam across the pond at Lantern rock on a bid of \$200,307.50.

TWO FIRES IN BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Firemen were kept busy Tuesday afternoon at fires in two dwelling houses, one at Ryal Side and the other at 38 Lathrop street, near the water front, with a total loss of \$12,500, all covered by insurance.

WILL REMEMBERS CHURCHES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Trinity Episcopal church of Portland, Conn., is to receive \$50,000 and St. Thomas' church of that place \$2000, under the will of Mrs. Betsey Ritter.

DERRY, N. H., HAS FIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A fire of unknown origin destroyed the Adams Memorial building in Derry. The town library, town records, opera house and police station were consumed.

SALESMANSHIP TALK GIVEN
A talk on "World-Wide Salesmanship" was given by W. W. Heckman before the class in business efficiency at the Young Men's Christian Union last night.

MARLBORO HIGHWAY CHIEF QUILTS

MARLBORO, Mass.—Louis N. Richer resigned at the meeting of the board of aldermen Tuesday night as superintendent of streets.

BILL TO EXCLUDE LOBBY REPORTERS

To further restrict lobbying among the state legislators, Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton, Progressive, has offered an amendment to the House rules which if adopted will exclude from the House chamber newspaper reporters who receive compensation from any public service corporations. The committee on rules, to which the amendment was referred, is expected to report on it soon.

The presenting of the amendment is due to certain revelations at the recent hearing by the public service commission where it was shown "that some legislative reporters had received money ranging from \$50 to \$2000 for services rendered the New Haven railroad."

STORE NEWS

F. W. Tully, publicity manager of the R. H. White Company, in company with Mrs. Tully, has gone South for a three weeks' trip.

Miss Louise Thompson and Miss C. E. Kane of the E. T. Slattery Company have returned from New York, where they spent several days.

Miss Agnes Murphy and Miss Ruth Winnemesser of the suit department of C. F. Hovey & Co., have secured a short leave of absence from the store.

Buyers in New York include F. Phillips and G. O. Cooper of the William Filene's Sons Company, Miss M. E. Lynne of C. F. Hovey & Co., and Mrs. Minnie Morton of the E. T. Slattery Company.

E. J. Frost, comptroller for the William Filene's Sons Company, has returned from an extended trip through southern Europe. Much of the time was spent in Italy.

GIFT TO LENOX LIBRARY
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A bequest of \$2500 is made to the Lenox Library Association by the will of Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf of New York and Lenox.

CONVICT ROAD WORK FAVORED
PORTLAND, Me.—Employment of prisoners on state roads was favored yesterday by the Maine Prison Association at its annual meeting.

MONTREAL OPERA ON TOUR

Canadian Organization to Continue Its Work With Mr. Bauer Directing

MONTREAL.—With its Montreal season just closed the national opera company of Canada has begun its tour to Toronto, Quebec and cities of the United States.

The company is announced to give a six-weeks season next year under the direction of Theodore Bauer. Rumors that Montreal will have no opera another season were then set at rest. These speculations have arisen from the fact that this winter the opera has been poorly attended, the most probable reasons for this public apathy being an increase in the price of seats and the general tightness of the money market.

The National Opera Company, including the Montreal opera, began its career as the property of Max Rabinoff. A few weeks ago, when there was difficulty in making receipts cover expenses, some financiers guaranteed salaries for the balance of the season. Directly after came the announcement that Messrs. Bauer and Collins of Chicago had bought the company from Mr. Rabinoff and would fill all the engagements contracted by him, including an

extensive tour into the middle and western states.

The National Opera has just closed its eighth week and will appear in Toronto and Quebec, later going into the states. The performances have been of a high order. The principal novelty has been Verdi's "Otello," with Mr. Slezak in the title role. "The Secret of Suzanne" has been another new production, while "Lohengrin" has been revised and "Samson et Delila" given for the first time here as an opera. The repertory has consisted mainly of "Tosca," "Giocanda," "Boheme," "Thais," "Herodiade," "Carmen," "Cavalleria," "Nabucco," "Pagliacci" and "Madam Butterfly." Visiting singers have included Mmes. Rappold and Gertrude Roache. Permanent members of the company are Mmes. Caesuto, Villani, Farrabini, Philipp, Stanley and Claessens, and Messrs. Lafite, Gaudenzi, Salzinger and Rudolf.

Concerts have been given every Saturday with such notable soloists as Mmes. Parlow, Mero and Goodson and Messrs. Bachaus and Thibaud.

CHICAGO WOMEN PROVE EFFICIENT IN POLICE DUTY

Council Will Be Asked to Add 15 to Trial Squad for the Protection of Girls in the City

CHICAGO.—Chicago's trial squad of policewomen has shown efficiency and Maj. M. L. O. Funkhouser, second deputy superintendent of police, announced Tuesday that he will ask the city council for funds to employ 15 more women police.

Major Funkhouser said the 10 now on the force had been assigned to dance halls and the curbing they had done there had been conducive of much good. He said a squad is wanted to look out for men who annoy girls in motion picture theaters and in the downtown district.

HOWARD ELLIOTT TO SPEAK

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Howard Elliott of the New Haven railroad will be guest and principal speaker at the dinner to be held by the New Hampshire State Bankers Association here the night of Jan. 27.

CITY OFFICIALS TO HAVE AUTOS
PORTLAND, Ore.—Inspectors and heads of city bureaus soon will be spinning about their work in runabout automobiles, says the Oregonian.

LOCAL MEN GET INCOME TAX JOBS

WASHINGTON.—Nine Massachusetts appointments for income tax work were made by Commissioner William H. Osborne, Tuesday, as follows:

John Buckley, Cambridge, agent, at \$6 a day and \$3 a day for subsistence; John C. Norton, Boston, deputy collector in the field, \$1600 a year and \$1200 a year subsistence; John H. Buckley, Dorchester, inspector, \$5 a day and \$3 a day subsistence; F. W. Swift, New Bedford, deputy or clerk, \$1600 a year; William J. Dean, Charlestown, deputy, \$1600 a year; Allen Clark, Brighton, deputy, \$1600 a year; Edward J. Dowd, Peabody, deputy, \$1600 a year; Michael J. Carter, Roxbury, deputy, \$1600 a year; John R. Perchard, Hyde Park, deputy, \$1600 a year.

NEW YORK-BOSTON TRAINS DELAYED

Derailment of three freight cars at Davisville, near Providence, early today blocked both tracks on the New Haven and held up Boston and New York traffic several hours. No one was injured. The midnight and 1 o'clock New York to Boston trains were sent around by Springfield and did not arrive in Boston until after 10 this morning.

The New

Nemo

"Duplex" Self-Reducing Corset

EVERY woman of full figure, who wants to look considerably smaller without forfeiting her comfort, will be delighted with this new Nemo.

It does everything a corset can do to produce fashionable lines, while protecting the comfort of the wearer.

The extreme in-curve at the back is due to the newly-patented use of the semi-elastic extensions, which, being detached from the body of the corset at the inner ends, permits these extensions to be laced in more closely at the lower extremity than is either possible or desirable when the elastics are attached at both ends to the corset.

Don't you see how this reduces the figure and makes the corset-skirt cling closely when you stand? Gives elastic ease when you sit or walk? Makes it impossible for corset-edge to show through? Keeps the corset from "riding-up?" And isn't THAT what you WANT?

There are two similar models:

No. 327—with low bust } \$3.00
No. 328—medium bust }

Greatest Value Ever Crowded into a \$3.00 Corset

Introductory Sale now progressing in principal stores throughout the United States and Canada. Ask your dealer.

Approved by the Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

BOSTON PORT INTERESTS

Editorial Survey Shows How They Are Also the Interests of the Entire State

There would be extreme reluctance to conclude that the new Governor of Massachusetts was antagonistic or even indifferent to the development of the port of Boston. He gave ground for apprehension in his inaugural address not so much by omission of any word of approval, which might occur when a great number of topics were being considered, as by the two recommendations that the salary of the chairman of the board of directors should be reduced and that the board should be merged with the state harbor and land commission. It would be gratifying to believe that he was guided in the one instance by a wish to economize in state expenditure, of which there is need, and in the other by a general purpose to simplify state administration, in itself quite supportable. The opportunity remains for the Governor to dispel the inference that he was actuated by a design to restrict or hamper the port's continued growth under state favor.

The real test of the amount of the salary of the man who as chairman carries the chief responsibility of the great work is in the results obtained. His pay, \$15,000, is money well invested if it obtains efficiency in a task of value and of moment. It compares well with the \$37,390 paid the president of the Boston Elevated railway or may even be put alongside the salary of the president of the New Haven road, \$35,000. It is modest when measured by the \$25,000 paid the chairman of port commissions in Europe, life positions with pensions at retirement. It bears examination in relation to the expansion of the facilities of the port, the success in obtaining new customers in the added steamship lines and the actual and very great gain in the commerce of the port.

Consolidation with the harbor and land commission, is a more serious proposal. That is ideal and attainable, but it is distinct from the abandonment of that making a Marshfield creek passable for catboats or of improving the channel at Cuttyhunk. These are parts of a system which the harbor and land commission handles well and in which it finds ample occupation. They would be deprived of the attention they deserve if the commissioners were diverted to the expansion of the harbor's equipment and business. It would be equally unfortunate to have a great trade transaction suspended while the commissioners were holding a hearing on Cape Cod. In the interest of larger harbor improvements, such as are secondary only to those of Boston, the combination should be questioned. These have their right to as much consideration as they now get and to be kept out of the shadow of the Boston problem.

In all discussion of the best way of

advancing Boston to its fullest realization of commercial possibilities it is to be borne in mind that it is not Boston's but New England's gain that is being sought and that the two years of the port directors' work has shown how readily the way opens when the work is seriously undertaken. Boston is the second United States port and the world's sixth, in amount of commerce. In two years its tonnage of shipping has been advanced to 15,457,766, a gain of 644,000 tons. The volume of its trade has risen to \$260,482,097, a gain of \$39,644,000. The number of passengers has grown to 128,000 in 11 months, nearly 32,000 more than in the full year preceding. Fifteen steamship lines have been brought here or have added new services. The response to the state's substantial invitation through the enterprise of its port improvement is conclusive as to the effectiveness of its effort and the way it has been carried forward by the board created for the task.

A case may be made out for the consideration of all the waterway improvements in Massachusetts together. The national government's rather new plan of studying all the kindred demands by engineers, with a distribution of aid on a comprehensive plan, may well be an example, and all the sources of help, national, state and local guided to a common purpose. That is ideal and attainable, but it is distinct from the abandonment of the administration of the port's improvement by a separate board with its large problems demanding undivided attention and constant and close application.

The rising commerce of Boston is the state's gain. The boundaries of its benefits cannot be drawn. If the larger spending that will be needed is not to be undertaken by the state as a charge upon the whole commonwealth, the loan of the state's credit to the project is the alternative. At this point comes the project of incorporating the port organization. But not to discuss these phases of ways and means, we believe we meet the present situation by saying that what has been well undertaken and far advanced with demonstrated advantage ought not to be abandoned and cannot be hampered without hazarding defeat of New England's commercial interest. The Governor of the state should not too easily be taken as lending himself to that reactionary purpose.

MR. BASFORD GIVES ADDRESS
George M. Basford spoke before the members of the New England Railroad Club at its monthly meeting at the New American house last night on "Developing Young Men for Railroad Work."

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MARKED LOOSENESS IN COATS

Comfortable garments for the motorists

All of the coats are noteworthy for their looseness, especially through the shoulders; they appear almost to be slipping off, and certainly to have been made for a woman several sizes larger than the wearer, says a New York Tribune writer. When this looseness is not taken care of by the plaits, as in the Norfolk jacket, it is gathered, apparently carelessly, into the wide belt, giving the effect of an exaggerated Russian blouse. The skirt portion is sure to flare, though in a sports coat not to any very marked degree.

This same looseness marks the new motor coats, but it is more noticeable in the back than in the front. One of the best looking imported models is developed in an English gaberdine in a soft brown mixture. The back is very baggy, hanging in long, loose folds that seem to lose themselves under the belt, which is attached by buttons to the sides. The drapings form the very full kimono sleeves that would be far from practical in a motor coat if there were not inner sleeves which fit the arm more closely and which strap across at the waist as a protection against wind and dust. A deep racoon collar on these coats can be turned up until the face is almost lost behind it.

For hard motoring in the country the most comfortable are those of racoon, which defy all kinds of weather and which the sharpest wind cannot penetrate. When a peaked hood of the same fur is added one is well protected against the cold.

Reversible coats are very practical. One type, for instance, shows the English gaberdine or tweed on one side and the soft Swedish dogskin on the other. The coat is fashioned so that it may be worn with either side out. It is a simple double-breasted affair, with a box plait in the back, giving the necessary fullness. Practically all of the good materials are cravenetted.

Besides many of the walking coats, the new motor coats look surprisingly full. This is intentional, the idea being to allow the wearer sufficient material so that she may tuck the coat in at the sides as she would a lap robe. For this reason many motor enthusiasts like the army coats, which can be wrapped around the figure. They are purposely cut with additional fullness, and to add to the comfort of the motorist there is an attached hood.

All of these coats are for hard wear, and are worn only by women who go in for motoring as a sport. Other women, who merely use their cars as a conveyance, wear handsome fur coats.

One particularly comfortable hood is developed in a soft wool in any of the pretty heather tones and is lined with taffeta. Another motor hat, which has won a host of admirers because it is

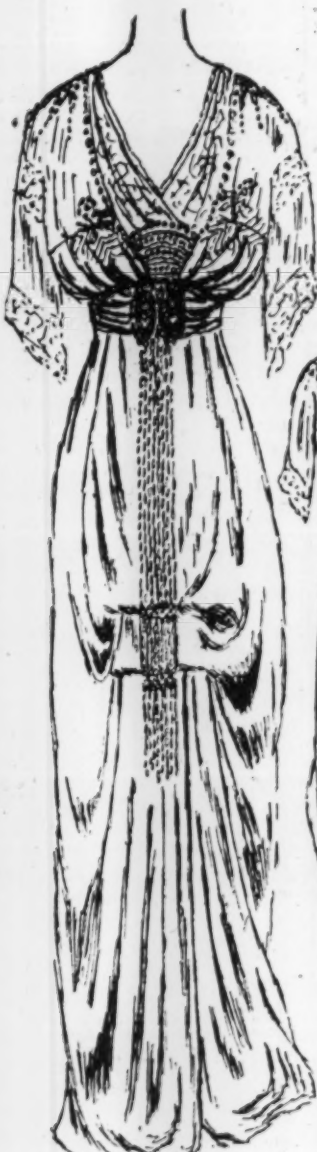
simple and yet not too severe to be becoming, is made of duvetyne in any of the effective colorings. The lines are similar to those of a cap, and it fits the head as snugly, but the trimmings of patent leather or black moire ribbon, encircling the soft crown, take away too close a resemblance to the regulation cap.

ATTRACTIVE GOWNS AND HATS AT AINE-MONTAILLES IN PARIS

New lines and colors shown in model costumes at the rue Castiglioni shop



(Reproduced by permission Aine-Montailles)

GOWN OF BLACK SATIN
Underbodice of finest lace

(Reproduced by permission Aine-Montailles)

EVENING GOWN
Of velours frisson

(Reproduced by permission Aine-Montailles)

GOWN OF VELVET
With tunic of voile de soie

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Aine-Montailles' attractive shop in the rue Castiglioni always has a charming display in its

windows, but this gives no idea of their good models in gowns and blouses shown up in their salons.

A beautiful shade of brown velours with a tunic of mousseline was quite charming. The tunic was trimmed with fur a little way from the edge and above that there were incrustations of velvet broche flowers the same shade lined up with "tango," the beautiful orange shade showing through. These motifs were repeated in the lower part of the bodice, which was trimmed around the open neck with lace and fur. The tunic was open in front and the draping of the velvet skirt came up to

most becoming curve with fringe of the same.

A simple black charmeuse gown with square motifs of black chenille in front above and below the waist line had Puritan collar and cuffs of lingerie finely embroidered, some very new effects in the cut of the bodice, and a belt of silk braid in a plaid of rich coloring.

A lovely evening gown was of velours frisson in the shade of parma violets, the skirt with simple but good lines of drapery and the bodice partly of the velours and partly of chiffon. The same shade was finely embroidered in simili in sprays of flowers that looked like drops of dew. A beautiful motif of simili at the waist in front supported a long ornament of fringe with clasps at intervals holding the skirt drapery in its place.

Among other things a pretty garment was shown that looked like a dainty tea gown, but was called by the more modest name of peignoir, of feulle de rose satin, with a tunic of pale parma violet chiffon over it, the under bodice of fine white lace and rose chiffon.

And then we had a look at the hats. "Beurrefrais" was the taking name of a hat in pale colored velvet cleverly drawn, with a fringe of skunk fur at the edge of the brim and an upstanding pompon of skunk.

A tete de negre velvet toque had the crown in one with a large bow effect across the front in Ottoman silk of the same shade and a band of putois from the front to the back along the velvet brim. With this went a large muf with a huge bow in the same silk with a band of putois at either side.

For a chapeau serieuse, a medium-sized black velvet hat of becoming shape



(Reproduced by permission Aine-Montailles)

PALE VELVET HAT
Trimmed with skunk

the waist, covering the edges of the tunic.

A rich aubergine charmeuse in tiny self-colored stripes had a treble tunic which was open in front. The back of the bodice was in the charmeuse and came up in a square effect ending in a point just over to the front of each shoulder. The front and sleeves were of chiffon the same shade, with a col chape of white satin over a dainty fichu of lace which formed the inner vest.

A charming black satin gown was made with a bodice of fine tinted lace and a wide sash of black moire with a wide motif of green embroidery on net, the underbodice very transparent of finest lace and gold embroidery with the satin coming up in two points over it; a wide satin sash crossed at the back and knotted low down in front ending in two heavy tassels of jet and gold just above the opening of the skirt, and in the back a wonderful ornament of jet and gold extended from hip to hip in a



(Reproduced by permission Aine-Montailles)

HAT AND MUFF OF VELVET
Trimmed with Ottoman silk and putois

LACE SQUARES

To clean the white Chinchilla coat at home, says the New Haven Journal Courier, make a lather of good white soap and dip the coat up and down till all the dirt is extracted, taking care not to wring it at all; then rinse in warm water with a handful of salt in it. Put in a pillow slip as it is, and when nearly dry take it out and put on a coat hanger to finish drying. Fill each sleeve out with stiff paper and the coat will look like new.

The woman who is clever with her needle finds the 'flet lace squares' a veritable boon, for there are countless things which may be fashioned from them, says the Newark News. In addition to pin-cushions and lingerie pillow cases, exquisite spreads for the baby's crib, morning jackets, boudoir caps, baby bibs and caps, and dainty shades for the lamp or candle on the dressing table, are among the articles for which the flet lace squares may be used.

USES OF SODA

Probably the most generally useful chemical in the household is the box of sodium bicarbonate (baking powder) reposing on the kitchen cabinet.

The soda will take the strong taste from meats and poultry.

A bit of it placed in cream of tomato soup will prevent the acid of the tomato coagulating the milk.

Soda aids in giving a white appearance to clothing.—St. Louis Star.

THREE WAYS OF EARNING MONEY

Firing china, making baskets and reporting

As aids to women who would earn money, the Chicago Tribune gives examples of what can be done in these letters from correspondents:

In the larger towns and cities clay modeling has for some time been an established part of the manual work in the public schools. Even the first graders do some of it.

I had a friend who saw her opportunity here. She had a small kiln and knew a little about firing china. She made it known that she would fire the clay objects that the children molded in school. For simple things she charged 5 cents and for the vases and candlesticks that the older children made she charged as high as 15 cents. But she always had all she could do. Sometimes she would glaze the objects, too, and charge extra for that.

She stacked the kiln evenings and then it would only require a look now and then to see that everything was going right.

A friend who does a thriving business along the line of hand illuminated mottoes, calendars, and blotters has found a ready sale for her waste paper baskets, which she makes of shingles. These baskets are simple in construction. Each of the four sides consists of two six inch and one four inch shingle. The thin edge of the shingles forms the base of

the basket. The two six inch shingles are placed over the four inch shingle so that at the base they overlap it two inches and at the top one half inch. The shingles are fastened together with small brads. After the basket is assembled and the bottom is cleated in, the outside is calicined to harmonize with the color scheme of the room in which the basket is to be used and stenciled with a design in a contrasting color. My friend gets \$2 each for these baskets.

For a number of years I added to my income by acting as correspondent for a daily paper published in a city about 100 miles from my home town. I lived in a county seat of some 6000 or 7000 inhabitants, furnishing enough interesting news items to make it worth while for the paper to employ a local correspondent.

The work was interesting and not difficult for one with a common school education, the ability to write briefly but lucidly, and the necessary hustle to get the news in promptly. As the paper was an afternoon paper, it was possible to mail communications on an evening train and have them reach the city in time for the next day's edition. In case of an important item the long distance telephone was used.

Photographs of notables and unusual happenings are always acceptable, and these are always easily obtained.

GOLFINE HAS CORDUROY LOOK

Velvet-seeming cotton another new material

The vanguard of the spring fashioners has scuttled back from a review of the Paris fabrics and the Paris models, and is now giving us our first peep at March and April, says the New York Press.

True, the formal spring opening of the great dressmakers does not take place until February. True, that at this time there may be some new and devastating mode which will crash through the very surface of our contentment. But the fabric makers—these at least have declared their colors, and in their declaration we hear a loud whisper of the coming modes.

First of all in the list of spring materials we find some surprising things gotten out by the Parisian manufacturer who originated duvetyne. Look at his wonderful cotton materials and you will say they are velvet. Behold the wonderful experiments in Jacquard printing which they reveal.

For instance, here among the advance modes one perceives a white blouse

with peplum tunic. "Is that corduroy?" one naively asks of the importer.

"Not at all," he replied, "it is golfine, one of the new cotton materials."

Surely this ribbed golfine has every appearance of being corduroy. As to duvetyne, the material which last fall was brought suddenly into the peaceful camp of fashion, there is predicted for it a long spring and summer run. Not, however, the heavy duvetyne of which we have seen so much this winter. Soft and light of texture, it is, indeed, the ideal material for the spring suit.

Another cotton material of which we have apparently not had enough is ratine, which is again being made up by many of the great dressmakers.

In colors this year shows a great advance over last. Wonderfully soft and beautiful are the colors of the one-tone fabrics; here rose and green and the popular yellows attain a beauty seldom encountered outside of velvet. And as for the printed designs, they are indeed most charming.

WHAT TO ASK FOR AT BUTCHER'S

Good substitutes for expensive portions

A roast of beef costing a dollar or dollar and a half at the present time is not much; a hungry family doubtless would finish it in one meal. You can still enjoy good roast beef, and surely for less money, only buy the right cut. From past observation I have found, says a writer for the Delineator, that nine out of ten customers ask for the first cut of the rib roast. Of course, they are the most expensive cuts. The fifth, sixth and shoulder ribs are hardly in demand, and the butcher has a hard job selling them. These end ribs or shoulder ribs of roast beef are not only considerably cheaper to buy but are richer in nourishment.

When buying one of the three or four ribs of beef, say, for instance, weighing five pounds, you will find that you hardly have sufficient meat left after it is carefully trimmed and the bone taken out. The difference in price between the first cut on the rib and the two last cuts is at least 6 cents per pound; and when you ask for a shoulder rib roast ask the butcher to insert a piece of suet in the center of the roast, or, if he has time, to lard it with thin pieces of fat. Another good piece of meat for roast beef is the top sirloin, which is not so cheap, but is recommended because it has no waste.

For pot roast the writer would advise what is called a shoulder roast, boned, and a piece of fat placed in the center.

The next important item on the meat bill is chops, either lamb, pork or veal chops. Lamb chops, however, are the kind mostly demanded, and of course the demand is for loin and rib chops, the most expensive. There is the same solution as with steaks—buy shoulder chops, they cost less and are sweeter. This same principle again applies to pork chops. The shoulder chops are very sweet and tender, and the butcher will sell them for less; but very few people know about them.

A good substitute for the very expensive veal cutlet or veal steak is the veal shoulder chops. When asking for them have the butcher "french" them, in other words chip them a little with a knife. The veal roast in demand is either the leg or the loin roast. Those wishing for a better and cheaper roast should ask for shoulder of veal and have it boned. When this is stuffed it will make a very delicate roast. This also applies to the lamb roast, but the shoulder of lamb should be rolled. For those who are accustomed to buying a fresh ham for roasting and find it too expensive, the

writer proposes having the butcher give them a piece of shoulder trimming or "butt." This is a piece of pork without bone, very sweet and tender, and costs less than the ham. The shoulder of pork is as good for roasting as the ham.

FASHION STRAWS

The jacket dress will be among the summer frocks. It will be seen in lingerie and popular cotton fabrics, says the New York Press. Embroideries will play an important part in trimming these and other summer costumes.

The smart pump bow will be a favorite fastening for the summer girdle.

The summer hat in its first appearance is a dainty creation of straw, satin and lace. Toques of white lace, gold lace and spangled net fit snugly to the head. Flowers will be used sparingly. They will lay flat on the brim against the crown. It need not be a surprise to see later the wired American beauty nodding in the heights from the front of small, low-crowned walking hats.

TO HOLD FROSTING

To keep a thick frosting in place on the top of the cake, says the Janeville Gazette, wrap around it a double thickness of well-buttered paper, which extends up an inch or more, then pour in the frosting. When one wishes to use two kinds of frosting, as white and chocolate, on top, this is an easy way to do it.

MAKING MOST OF A HOT FIRE

Not only by studying thoroughly the manipulation of the drafts can the housewife economize on coal, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. She can do much by planning her cooking so the stove can be utilized for more than one thing at a time. For instance, on Monday, which in most households is washday, a constant fire is needed, so the oven can be utilized for dinner and supper without disturbing the top of the stove. Have roasted meats and baked potatoes, baked puddings or pies, while on ironing day cakes, buns and other food rich in sugars should be baked as soon as possible after the fire is fixed in the morning, as they require a slow oven.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Insures the most delicious and wholesome food

There is a difference in baking powders—a big difference—in the manner in which they work and the wholesomeness of the food they make. Housewives who have had experience give Royal the preference. They find Royal works better and makes finer food.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook," containing five hundred practical recipes for all kinds of baking and cookery, free. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

IRVING & CASSON
150 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON
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Take a specialty of
INTERIOR WOODWORK AND
FURNITURE FOR CHURCHES
AND LODGE ROOMS
SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES
GLADLY SUBMITTED

LADIES—
The Harper Method of Shampooing

and care of the hair has been proved to be the best since 1888. Efficient attendants, pleasant parlors, and expert knowledge of the needs of each individual patron have made it possible to establish permanent representatives in 129 cities.

Visit the HARPER METHOD representative in your city.
122 permanent parlors in America, also in London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Edinburgh, Glasgow. Write today for circular giving addresses.

MARTHA MATILDA HARPER'S METHOD
Established 1888
POWERS BLDG. ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Mr. Curley Carries 16 of 26 Wards

(Continued from page one)

Those who were responsible for his election. The successful candidates for city council were Daniel J. McDonald of Charlestown who received a vote of 49,110, the highest vote cast for any city office except for school committeeman for which the women also vote, George W. Coleman, by a vote of 36,877, and William H. Woods, formerly a member of the board of aldermen, by a vote of 24,306.

Dr. David D. Scannell led the lists for school committeeman by a vote of 50,831. Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., was elected by a vote of 44,855.

The city went license by a majority of 21,433. The act of the Legislature allowing the city of Boston to appropriate \$125,000 annually toward the rent of the East Boston tunnel was accepted by a majority of 8411. This means that East Boston residents will no longer have to pay the 1 cent toll to go between the city and their homes.

The referendum in which the city accepts the provisions of an act of Legislature governing and regulating the compensation of city employees partially or totally disabled in the city service was accepted by a majority of 32,939.

By a majority of 41,000 it was voted to accept an act of Legislature limiting the working day of city employees to

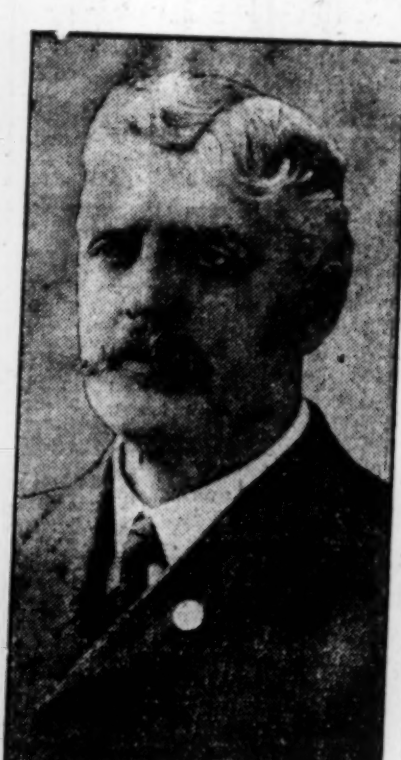
WINNERS IN CONTEST FOR CITY COUNCIL



DANIEL J. McDONALD



GEORGE W. COLEMAN



WILLIAM H. WOODS

VOTE FOR COUNCIL, SCHOOL BOARD AND LICENSE

Vote for Councilmen										School Committeemen				License			
														1910			
														No. Yes. No. Yes.			
Ward 1	McDonald.	2471	1382	1479	1202	1091	1403	1922	2106	790	1303	984	2279	1183	2514		
Ward 2	Woods.	1400	732	090	732	673	044	901	1024	481	825	511	1294	055	1337		
Ward 3		1408	820	536	536	639	077	702	878	443	1361	522	1254	640	1147		
Ward 4		1079	080	448	448	514	077	750	736	331	885	304	967	488	1552		
Ward 5		1158	093	491	514	717	083	624	842	327	929	409	1086	484	2294		
Ward 6		963	620	507	388	449	456	577	839	290	608	259	993	305	1358		
Ward 7		007	402	457	326	369	300	850	541	216	399	248	644	337	006		
Ward 8		1772	090	959	901	853	1393	1007	1761	349	1382	442	1676	538	1906		
Ward 9		1393	947	1213	879	786	856	1251	1328	639	1355	551	1568	634	1655		
Ward 10		1320	029	1018	621	553	1084	1686	1822	499	555	687	1079	885	2135		
Ward 11		1962	720	929	667	379	1918	2480	2671	322	384	546	1950	752	2607		
Ward 12		1506	925	1300	800	808	1027	1462	1688	685	789	691	1593	841	2382		
Ward 13		1066	1068	506	781	929	1616	1040	097	1003	783	643	1109	674	1450		
Ward 14		1977	1580	1213	1105	1306	1156	1047	1336	1803	1069	1023	1953	1121	2179		
Ward 15		1703	1293	1081	1001	1203	1173	1674	1138	1542	1422	908	2232	818	1610		
Ward 16		1798	1426	1237	1273	1767	1357	1715	1885	1158	1627	987	2177	1179	2454		
Ward 17		1796	1083	1081	1626	2041	1010	1446	1769	1240	885	587	2227	1047	2151		
Ward 18		1108	1099	839	845	932	890	1019	1141	566	847	983	2613	1088	2861		
Ward 19		1848	2103	1293	1752	2030	1320	1841	2281	1047	1675	587	2332	1084	2604		
Ward 20		5481	3548	2475	2643	3696	4467	5013	5998	2326	3622	3854	4789	3044	5004		
Ward 21		2587	1780	2334	1406	1763	19045	2707	3357	1111	1467	1366	2882	1727	3013		
Ward 22		2338	1636	1871	1674	1842	1635	2312	2902	917	1274	1034	2679	1232	2072		
Ward 23		2247	2016	2757	2379	1471	2407	3332	4108	1175	1494	2366	2502	2220	2332		
Ward 24		3550	3259	2998	1863	2177	2174	2385	4058	1452	2003	2700	2470	2733	3182		
Ward 25		2274	1849	956	1122	1547		2415	2618	966	1129	1790	1806	1327	2385		
Ward 26		1180	822	1205	672	643	982	1275	1400	449	525	1200	838				
Totals		48844	34306	36877	27946	30707	34040	44853	50831	21961	29991	26908	48341	26972	54094		



CONG. JAMES M. CURLEY

eight hours and fixing a penalty for violation.

While Mr. Curley carried his own ward, 17, by a majority of 2000, Mr. Kenny's ward, 15, gave him a lead of only 148. The wards carried by Mr. Curley were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. By districts Mr. Curley carried East Boston, Charlestown, West End, two of the three South Boston wards, one ward in Dorchester and three of the Roxbury wards.

The mayor-elect, it is said, has not yet accepted the 1300 votes majority in ward 8 as a peace tribute from Martin M. Lomasney, as he said they were not forthcoming until after it was evident they were not essential for election. Mr. Curley's victory is attributed largely to his well-knit organization which started in ward 17 as the Tammany Club but spread through the city. The organization is now known as the Pro Bono Publico.

One of the features of the campaign was the inability of either Senator James P. Timilty of ward 18 or of City Clerk James Donovan of ward 9 to carry their wards for Mr. Curley. Mr. Donovan has never before failed to deliver his ward. It is claimed that if the police or firemen had stood by Mr. Curley he would have been elected.

When the result of the election was made known to Mr. Curley he issued the following statement to the citizens of Boston:

"The result of the election is most gratifying and the responsibility attaching to the office tremendous. I am grateful to the electorate for the splendid tribute accorded, and shall do my utmost to merit the confidence reposed in me.

"My public platform I consider a binding, positive, concrete contract to so administer the affairs of the municipality as to promote industry and add to the prosperity of the community.

"It is my purpose as mayor to serve honorably, honestly and efficiently the entire people, and in this work I solicit the aid of every Bostonian."

Mr. Curley's staff named

Mayor-elect Curley last night made known the personnel of his office staff. Edmund L. Dolan, 184 Talbot avenue, Dorchester, who has been his secretary during the campaign, will be retained in the same capacity and Stanley Wilcox, 30 Greenville street, Roxbury, will be assistant secretary.

Mayor Fitzgerald to Aid

Among the first to offer his help and support to the newly elected mayor to make the coming four years ones of prosperity to Boston was Mayor Fitzgerald. He said: "Mr. Curley has won a splendid victory, and it is the duty of every citizen to stand behind his administration."

"I look to see Boston make rapid strides the next few years, and the mayor of the city, if properly backed up by the citizenship, can be of unquestionable service."

"I will do everything I can to help him succeed."

"Mr. Curley made a good fight. He will be in the city council for another year, and I look to see him work shoulder to shoulder with the new mayor."

"Now that the contest is over, let everybody work for Boston."

Walter Ballantyne's word, issued at Kennedy headquarters in the Parker house, is as follows:

"I sincerely hope the 32,000 stay-at-

Home followed the reading of Mr. Curley's letter.

Mr. Curley was greeted with cheers

of applause when he arose to speak. He said: "It is fitting that such a victory as that achieved today should be celebrated in the cradle of human liberty, our beloved old Faneuil hall. It is fitting, too, that the achievement of today should be celebrated by the people singing our national anthem, for, after all, the great achievement of today is typical of the victories achieved by our fathers of the past who made possible Faneuil hall. Washington could have had command of the British army if he would sell out the cause of the colonists, and Jack Barry could have had command of the English navy and £10,000, but they wanted a republic and independence for the colonists, and this election of today is typical of the wishes of those men."

"I was the instrument of the people's will and became Candidate Curley instead of Congressman Curley."

Appreciates Responsibility

"I appreciate the great responsibility that attaches to the honored office to which I have been elected. I realize the difficulty of the task to administer Boston in the present financial condition of the city, with its gross indebtedness of more than \$117,000,000, its tax rate of more than \$17 and the additional expense caused by the recent increases in different departments."

"But I propose being mayor not for any particular element of the community, but for the entire people of Boston."

"I appreciate the tremendous character of the situation that confronts me as mayor, and I realize that the problem can only be solved by the best thought of the entire community. As a native of Boston, a product of her schools, I love our dear old city, and I want it to prosper, and I propose to give four years of honest, honorable, efficient and constructive administration."

"I propose to live up to every plank in my platform, and I propose to bring together all the great minds of our community, for I do not care upon whom the honor falls; I shall be happy if the city prospers. At the end of my administration every man, whether he voted for me or not, will have reason to rejoice that James M. Curley was elected mayor of Boston on Jan. 13, 1914."

"Publicly I want to express my thanks to John McVey, John McDonald, Frank Daly, Edmund Dolan, William A. Kearns and all the other men of Boston who made possible my successful campaign. I trust that for the next four years every citizen of Boston will work energetically and faithfully for the advancement and uplifting of my administration, and I sincerely hope the administration of James M. Curley will rank second to none in the history of the city."

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MANY VICTORIES IN POLITICAL CAREER OF JAMES M. CURLEY

Mayor-elect James M. Curley was born in the South End, Nov. 20, 1874. Passing through the grammar grades at the Dearborn school he was obliged to seek employment and became a clerk in the store occupied by Stephen Gale on Massachusetts avenue. During his five years' service in this capacity he gained a wide acquaintance in ward 12. Then he turned his efforts to salesmanship, became a collector, traveling salesman and insurance clerk.

In 1907 he was an independent candidate for the common council. He met with defeat. The following year he tried again with a similar result. Throwing off his independent policy in 1909 he became allied with the McCarthy-Norton faction and won the nomination in ward 17. Entering the common council in 1909 in the same year he was made head of the ward 17 Democratic committee.

Serving two years in the common council, he next turned his attention to Beacon Hill, and in 1910 found himself the successful candidate for representative in his district. In February of 1902 he, with several others, organized the Tammany Club and was elected president. In 1903 he was again chosen to represent his district.

Then came a reverse to his political career. He was charged and convicted with having entered a conspiracy to defraud the United States government by impersonating another man at a civil service examination. Although he appealed and carried the case into the higher courts he was sentenced to two months in Charles street jail, which he served. He conducted a campaign for alderman in the fall of 1904 and won on a heavy vote.

Again in 1905 and 1906 he took his place on the board. Re-election came until 1909, when the board of aldermen was abolished and he became a member of the new city council. In the fall of 1910 he entered the contest to represent in the national House the tenth congressional district and the first month in the following year saw him take his seat at Washington. His term would have expired in 1915.

DR. SCANNELL IS BACK ON BOARD

Dr. David D. Scannell, elected to the school committee, was born in 1874 in the North End of Boston, where he spent the first 12 years of his career. He was graduated from the Boston

Daniel J. McDonald, who was reelected to the council, became a native of Chelsea 40 years ago. After receiving his early school education he obtained employment with the printing firm of Alfred Mudge & Sons. He has been secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Boston for 10 years.

Councilman McDonald was a member of the common council in 1902-03, and a representative to the Legislature, 1905-06-07. He was defeated for alderman in 1909, but the following year was elected a member of the city council under the new charter. He had the Good Government Association indorsement at that time and again this year.

Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., who has been reelected to the school committee, was born 41 years ago in Portland, Me. When a boy he came to Cambridge and to South Boston, where he has lived for 37 years. For the last nine years he has been a member of the woolen house of Clement & Soule. In the majority campaign four years ago he was prominent in the affairs of the Citizens' Municipal League. Three years ago he was elected to the school committee and last year he served as its treasurer. He lives at 870 East Fifth street, South Boston.

DR. DAVID D. SCANNELL

Elected to school committee

Latin school in 1893, from Harvard College in 1897 and the Harvard medical school in 1900. He has since been at various times on the faculty of the

Harvard and Tufts medical schools, resigning from the latter in the fall of 1911, and on the staffs of the Boston City Hospital and other institutions. He was elected to the school committee in 1907, succeeding Thomas J. Kenny, and served three years. He is engaged in private practice at 366 Commonwealth avenue and lives at 53 Peter Parley road, Jamaica Plain.

MR. WOODS NOTED FOR AID TO MANY OF HIS DISTRICT

Councilor-elect William H. Woods was born in Boston, Aug. 6, 1860. He attended the Quincy grammar school and learned the trade of a mason. For many years he was in the employ of the city in the paving division and in the sewer department. Later he went into the coal business in Brighton, and during the big coal strike of 1903 did much to relieve the needy in that section. Mr. Woods represented Brighton in the Legislature one term and turned his salary as representative over for the benefit of the needy of his district. He was a member of the old board of aldermen. He was also a member of the old common council, and is actively engaged in the real estate development of the Brighton section of the city.

GEORGE COLEMAN ADVERTISING MAN OF WIDE REPUTE

Councilman-elect George W. Coleman was born in Boston 46 years ago. Educated in the Boston schools he graduated from the Rice grammar school and the English high school, finishing at the latter in 1885. He became connected with the advertising business and was president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. His candidacy for councilman had the indorsement of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, as well as the Citizens Municipal League and the Good Government Association.

Mr. Coleman is chairman of the committee spending the funds bequeathed by Daniel Sharp Ford in the interest of the working people of Boston, and he was the originator of the Ford hall meetings.

DANIEL McDONALD WELL VERSED IN AFFAIRS IN CITY

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M. H. CORCORAN LONG A RESIDENT

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STORY OF THE CITY ELECTION AS REVEALED IN FIGURES

WARD 1				WARD 16			
1914		1910		1914		1910	
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods	Curley	Kenny	McDonald	Woods
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Congress Hears Plan to Increase U. S. Postal Savings

Indorsed by Mr. Burleson, the Scheme Would Give Depositor Two Per Cent Interest on Principal Up to \$1000—Plans Made to Expedite Sessions Business

WASHINGTON—Increase of federal postal savings deposits to \$75,000,000, and without increasing the governmental expense of handling the business, is the object of a plan placed before the House today with the endorsement of Postmaster General Burleson and Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery.

The plan would amend the postal savings law by increasing the maximum amount which each individual may deposit to \$1000. It is hoped that eventually depositors may be able to have accounts larger than \$1000, but it is now urged that interest at two per cent be paid by the government up to that figure. With so many matters of importance before Congress leaders have already begun plans to hasten legislation so that adjournment may be taken early in the summer. To this end a practical agreement was reached today that no week-end holidays will be granted senators. Instead the upper house is expected to keep busy all the week.

Business Is Debated

While the Senate continued its discussion of the question of government railroads in Alaska Tuesday, members of the House took part in a debate on business conditions throughout the country in relation to the tariff and currency laws.

Democrats took the optimistic view, while Republicans told of alleged depression of trade.

An industrial awakening "that will put the panic preachers to shame," was promised by Democratic Leader Underwood.

"The Democratic party," he declared, "has achieved for the American people more than has been accomplished heretofore in the history of our government. We have secured the results which the Republican party struggled for in the course of 20 years; the results which they gave their pledges to secure and which for term after term of Congress were left undone. I look forward to unusual prosperity throughout the country in the next year."

Double Shifts Worked

Mr. Underwood said the steel mills in his district were working double shifts, despite the fact that practically all of their product was put on the free list in the Democratic tariff bill. Business in the Pittsburgh steel district, he said, was also improving. He quoted John Wanamaker as saying that "the breeders of panic ought to be deported."

Representative Reed, of New Hampshire, started the oratory with a speech describing business in his state as confident and prosperous.

"Bankers, business men and manufacturers," he said, "expressed the utmost confidence in the wisdom of the Democratic administration and declared they felt certain the trust legislation would be worked out in the same proper fashion that marked tariff and currency legislation."

Representatives Mondell of Wyoming and Humphrey of Washington replied for the Republicans. Mr. Humphrey declared that 1,000,000 men, at work a year ago, now were idle. He presented a long list of industrial plants, with the number of employees he said were idle in each.

Representative Hardwick, Democrat, of Georgia, replied that financial leaders were confident that the country was prosperous. He read into the record a number of interviews with business men expressing confidence.

Alaskan Road Debate

In the Senate's Alaskan railroad debate Senator Chamberlain emphasized the importance of opening the coal supply of that territory to the navy.

Senator Chamberlain asserted that if an American field should be gathered in the North Pacific it would require enough coal that could be supplied from the Alaskan fields to more than justify the building of the proposed road.

The question of Alaskan coal lands came up in a bill introduced by Senator Pittman of Nevada to provide for the leasing to private individuals of one-half of the withdrawn coal lands, the remainder to be retained and worked by the government.

Amendment Is Sought

Representative Peters of Boston introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution to give Congress power over the "business or commerce of insurance" and was introduced at the proposal of a Boston lawyer.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts introduced a bill to provide suitable medals for the officers and crew of the United States ship Kearsarge for destroying the Confederate vessel Alabama in 1864.

The Senate passed the Gore resolution calling upon the secretaries of the navy and the interior to investigate the feasibility of building a government pipe line from the Oklahoma oil fields to a port on the gulf of Mexico. The line would be used to supply naval vessels with fuel oil.

Wire Action Rescinded

The Senate rescinded its action of Monday, calling on the postmaster-general for the data of his special investigation of government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, and referred Senator Norris' resolution to the post-

office committee, which probably will report it favorably.

Mayor Mitchell of New York asked the House rivers and harbors committee to indorse a federal appropriation of \$13,200,000 for the general improvement of New York harbor.

Thanks of Congress for Capt. Paul H. Kreibohm and the officers and crew of the steamer Koonland for their rescue of 89 persons from the burning Volturno was asked in a resolution by Representative Hardy of Texas.

Senator Lane's resolution for a senatorial investigation to determine whether the United States Steel Corporation has received illegal rebates from railroads during the last six years was referred to the interstate commerce commission despite an effort for direct action by the Senate in which Mr. Lane was supported by Senators Borah and Cummins.

JAPAN'S PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS TO BE MEETING TOPIC

Japanese problems and Japan's contributions to world progress will be discussed at an American-Japanese conference this evening in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Japanese Society of Boston, Japan Club of Harvard University and the Naniwa Club of Boston and the patronage of Governor Walsh. The meeting will be opened by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Edward S. Morse, director of the Peabody Museum of Salem, will speak on "Japan's Contribution to Science." M. Anesaki, professor of Japanese literature at Harvard, will discuss "The Problems of Modern Japan," and Charles W. Eliot will talk on "The Social Aspects of the Veneration of Ancestors."

The conference is also in appreciation of the services of Erwin H. Walcott, late honorary consul for Japan at Boston, and of Okakura Kakuzo, late curator of the department of Chinese and Japanese art at the Museum of Fine Arts.

PRESIDENT WILSON CONFERS WITH CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON TRUST LEGISLATION PLANS

WASHINGTON—Actual shaping of anti-trust legislation began today. Democratic members of the Senate judiciary committee, headed by Chairman Newlands, conferred with President Wilson on the scope of the contemplated laws.

The executive explained how far in his opinion Congress should go in strengthening the Sherman law and making its violation a personal matter so that men and not corporations will be liable to punishment. The President planned to discuss the subject with the Democratic members of the House judiciary committee late today.

Tuesday the President gave the members of the cabinet his ideas on the government's relation to big business, the field that anti-trust legislation should cover in the present session of Congress and the idea with which he believed the task should be approached.

So far as is known, the cardinal features of the President's plan are: Supplementing the Sherman anti-trust law to reduce the debatable area around it.

The prohibition of interlocking directorates.

Location of individual responsibility and the fixing of personal guilt for all violations.

The creation of an interstate trade commission to perform the functions not only of a bureau of information, but to determine by its investigations whether decrees of dissolution or mandates of the court are carried out.

A feeling of friendly conciliation rather than of hostile antagonism; and yet a constructive program that will eliminate uncertainty about the law and stimulate the growth of legitimate business, these are the fundamentals of the President's plan.

He presented the document to the cabinet Tuesday and worked all afternoon on some minor changes as a result of the meeting. Members of the cabinet spoke of the message as a progressive declaration that would reassure the business world of the sincere intentions of the administration to deal fairly with it.

The President is proceeding on the theory that there should be no delay in accomplishing trust legislation reforms on which public sentiment is agreed. The recent action of J. P. Morgan & Co. in withdrawing from directorates on account of "a change in public sentiment" is cited by administration supporters as evidence that the business world expects interlocking directorates to be dissolved. In the connection, Mr. Wilson believes the whole course of public opinion has undergone a remarkable change in the last few years.

He believes also there has developed an acceptance of the principle that private monopolies are indefensible and that trusts practise certain things which ought to be prohibited. The President is reiterating to those with whom he is discussing the subject a view expressed in his pre-convention speeches two years ago—that to stop "joy-riding" it is necessary

NORFOLK HOUSE IS AGAIN ENLIVENED

South End Industrial School Is Installed in Large Roxbury Structure Once Counted Among Finest Hostelties

GUESTS SEE SUCCESS

Following the election of officers and transaction of business at the annual meeting of the South End industrial school held yesterday afternoon in the school's new home in the Norfolk house, John Eliot square, addresses were made by William C. Crawford, headmaster of the Boston industrial school for boys, and by the Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, both of whom commented enthusiastically on the possibilities open to the settlement in its new quarters. More than 100 were present, including the directors, members of the corporation and invited guests. Charles L. DeNormandie, president, and the other officers were re-elected, and 16 new members were added to the corporation. Inspection of the house gave rise to many favorable comments regarding the arrangement of rooms, amount of available space and general equipment.

Mr. Crawford spoke particularly of the part such a settlement as the South End industrial school could play in supplementing the work done by trade schools. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham dwelt especially on cooperation, and pointed out the benefits that might and probably would follow the establishment of a cooperative store on the first floor of the Norfolk house. He said that such stores had been successful for years in Europe, were at last being tried in the United States, particularly in New Jersey; that one was already in operation in Boston, on Charles street, and that there was no reason why such a store should not also be tried in Roxbury. His proposal was enthusiastically received, and it is hoped that later it may be carried out.

Old Building Still Fine

This, it is said, could easily be arranged, inasmuch as the front rooms on the ground floor are to be rented as stores. The wide staircase just inside the main entrance leads to the second floor and the upper floors are reached



Mothers' room, intended for meetings and also for sewing

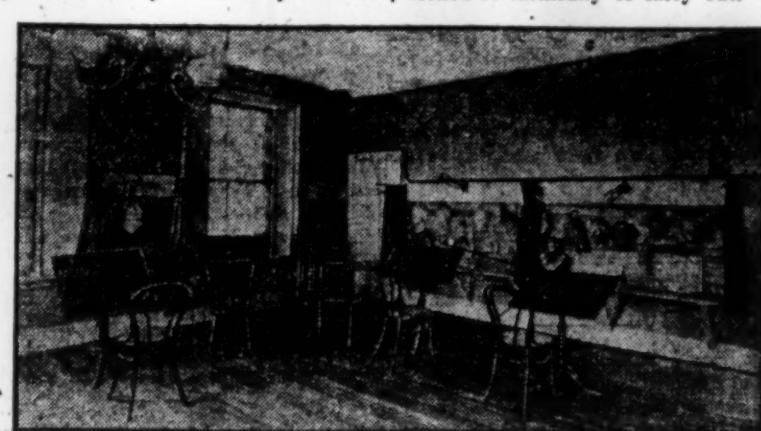
by smaller stairways at both ends of the hall. Pillars and arched passages in the main hall serve to recall the days when the Norfolk house was one of the most pretentious buildings in Roxbury, while the long, narrow dining room, to be used now for the settlement dancing school and for large parties, brings back memories of by-gone festivity when men and women known throughout New England were elaborately entertained at the post tavern in John Eliot square.

Three large rooms have been thrown together for an assembly hall for the kindergarten and Saturday sewing school. Informal gatherings of many kinds are to be held here, and it was here that yesterday's annual meeting took place. Well chosen pictures, a piano and a fireplace make the apartment attractive, and an abundance of windows add the cheer of sunlight to every corner. Indeed one feature that impresses the visitor, into whatever room he may go, is the general atmosphere of brightness and cheerful hospitality. The rooms for the most part are large, the windows are many, the walls and ceilings have been newly colored in light tints, so that the whole effect is particularly pleasing. One feels instinctively that here there is room enough for everybody and sunshine enough for all.

Class and Work Rooms

Besides the assembly hall and dancing school room on the main floor one may also find the basketry room, a general serving room for teachers' parties and the cobbler shop, the settlement office and one of the class rooms for the work in drawing. The other drawing-class room is on the next floor, and across from it is the Mothers Club room, to be used, too, for the dressmaking department. Next comes the laundry, where tubs of graduated sizes have been installed so that girls of all ages may learn here proper methods of doing the family washing. Six sunny rooms have been reserved on this floor for the personal use of the superintendent, Mrs. Amelia R. Damon, and her family, and serve to give to the large building that touch of real home life so essential in a center that aims to do successful neighborhood work.

The carpentry rooms are on the floor above, also the janitor's and servants' quarters, and the model flat which is to be used by the housekeeping classes. Other rooms on this floor will be put into use later, and some of the rooms on the top floor also may be fitted up for some



Room used for drawing and some of the casts employed

NEW ROAD WILL RUN FROM CITY OF QUEBEC TO MAINE LINE

PORTLAND, Me.—A new highway is to be built between Maine and the city of Quebec, according to information received by the Maine state highway commission from the Quebec officials. The Quebec government says that \$300,000 has been appropriated to construct the road from the city of Quebec to the Maine line via Beauveville and St. George, the regular route now used by all Quebec tourists from Maine.

The distance from the Quebec capital to the international boundary is about 93 miles and arrangements have been made whereby \$70,000 of the total appropriation will be spent each year. It is believed that this is all that can be expended to advantage on this important highway during each summer season, and therefore it will take four years in which to complete the road.

Maine will build a highway to the Quebec line via Madison, Solon, Bingham, the Forks, and Jackman. This plan means a splendid road between the Quebec city and Maine and undoubtedly will result in diverting the greater portion of the New England traffic into Quebec via the Maine route.

The distance between Augusta and the city of Quebec is about 224 miles. From Augusta the boundary line is about 131 miles, but it will be necessary to build

NEW CURRENCY TO BE BUSINESS PROP ASSERTS MR. FOYE

Banker Tells Credit Men Greater Stability in Financial World Will Be Its Result

Greater stability in the financial world and increased business prosperity throughout the United States will be the direct results of the new national currency system in the estimation of E. Elmer Foye, vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Company, who addressed the members of the Boston Credit Men's Association Tuesday night in the Hotel Brunswick. It was the seventeenth annual meeting of the organization. New officers were elected at the business session which preceded the speaking.

Mr. Foye characterized the new currency system as a step in the right direction. If properly managed, said he, it will prevent panics. During his discourse on "Banking," he explained the provinces and functions of the several kinds of banks.

The career of Napoleon Bonaparte was outlined entertainingly in an address by Melville C. Freeman, headmaster of the Roxbury high school.

Harry N. Milliken was elected treasurer; Herbert A. Whiting, clerk, and 16 directors were selected who will choose a president at the next meeting.

WILLIAMS NAME BEFORE SENATE'S BANK COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on banking and currency is considering the nomination of John Skelton Williams to be comptroller of the currency.

Heretofore such a nomination would have been sent to the finance committee, but Senator Smoot called attention to the fact that the banking and currency committee was created to deal with all matters pertaining to banking affairs and Vice-President Marshall ruled that the appointment came within the jurisdiction of the new committee.

Senator Owen, the chairman, said the committee will take up the nomination in the near future. Some senators, it is reported, will urge careful deliberation in the matter and it may be some time before the nomination is confirmed.

RESERVE CENTER HEARINGS BEGIN AT CAPITAL TODAY

WASHINGTON—Claims of several cities for recognition as reserve centers under the new currency system are made here today in the first of a three-days series of hearings held by the federal reserve system organization committee, which begins its tour of the West next week.

LOS ANGELES TO EXTEND WHARF

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The harbor commission has decided to build the 400-foot extension to the Mormon island channel wharf, says the Tribune. The extension has been made necessary by reason of the contract recently entered into with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company for wharfage facilities and accommodations. The estimated cost of the extension is \$51,000.

NEW BOARD WILL AID IMMIGRANTS

SAN FRANCISCO—The new commission of immigration and housing has opened its offices on the fourth floor of the Underwood building, says the Examiner.

The commission is empowered to look into the housing of immigrants, complaints made by them, and to keep general supervision upon all phases of the immigration question.

SISTER RESCUES SISTER

Mrs. Thomas S. Griffin was helped by her sister, Miss Ada McPhee, to reach the street in safety when forced by fire early today to flee with Mrs. Michael Flaherty and her son John from the two-story house at 133 Galen street, Watertown. The damage is \$5000.

FEW CHANGES IN BOARDS OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS

NEW YORK—There was no general disposition Tuesday by financiers to retire from interlocking directorates. It was expected that there would be many retirements when the national banks held their annual elections. There were fewer changes than usual.

The most important was the resignation from the board of directors of the Chase National Bank of George F. Baker. This was in fulfillment of the plan to separate the Chase National and First National Banks. The First National practically controlled the other. This control was criticized as the Pujo investigation and the First National Bank sold its holdings in the Chase National Bank to President Albert N. Wiggin and a syndicate.

John J. Mitchell of Chicago was elected to succeed Mr. Baker and Mr. Mitchell resigned from the First National board. He was succeeded by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

A number of boards of directors passed resolutions in favor of joining the federal reserve system subject to the consent of the stockholders. The Chase National Bank was the only one whose stockholders actually voted to apply for membership. The First National Bank, it was said, will also join and the stockholders will be asked soon to act.

PLAYGROUND BOARD VOTED

STOCKTON, Cal.—The city council recently passed an ordinance forming a playground commission, says the Record. The commissioner of public works and the president of the board of education are to be members and three others are to be named.

WORKMEN RAZE WALLS AT FIRE FOR "L" TRAINS

Traffic Resumption First Move to Restore Conditions Following Burning of Bacon Department Stores — Official Inspection

FIREMEN ARE ON DUTY

To permit the Elevated trains to resume traffic, building wreckers are razing the wall of the structure at 217½ Washington street, occupied by the Bacon department store, today, following the four alarm fire there which spread to several adjoining blocks fanned by a wind that blew a gale and zero temperature, killed one fireman and injured two and caused damage of about \$150,000. While the wall is being razed 400 Elevated employees are clearing the tracks, where the service is interrupted, and traffic is being diverted along other routes.

It was determined to raze the wall after Matthew C. Brush, vice-president of the Boston Elevated railway; Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner; Arthur G. Everett, building commissioner, and Chief Engineer Stewart of the Elevated met in conference and agreed that it was unsafe to pass along the street near the ruins. Under the direction of Thomas A. Elston, nearly 100 men are at work tearing down the structure.

Meanwhile Dudley street station is congested. The Elevated trains from that part of the city to Sullivan square are stopped and service is being maintained by surface cars, diverted along Shawmut avenue. Trains on the Elevated bound for the downtown section stop at Boylston street, and on the Atlantic avenue route at Beach street, where they take cross-overs and return. From these points journeys are being continued by means of transfer to surface cars.

Business for about five blocks along the other side of the street from where the fire occurred is at a standstill and those on the same side are closed. Four lines of hose are still playing on the flames from the Washington street side and four streams are being poured on the fire from the Ruggles street side.

James A. Hackett, chauffeur for Deputy Chief Peter McDonough, was killed when a portion of the wall on the Ruggles street side of the building fell. Philip Ferrin, a hosiery man, was struck by a fall of bricks and James Donnelly, driven from his home by the fire, was injured. Seventy-five families were forced to the street from the buildings.

The Elevated structure saved Captain Mitchell and the crew of engine 33.

The Bacon block is bounded by Washington and Ruggles streets and Winthrop place. Across Winthrop place is the New Potter's hotel, which was emptied of guests. The firemen attacked the fire from the hotel fire escapes, the Elevated structure in Washington street and ladders raised in the yard of the Lafayette primary school at the rear.

After four hours, the fire was confined to the department store but the old Bacon building, with its two modern additions, and their entire stock were destroyed. Horace Bacon, head of the firm, estimated the loss to the stock at \$100,000.

The remainder will be borne by the Bacon estate which owns the building. There were several other small fires this morning.

B. & M. SWITCH TOWER BURNS

Fire early today destroyed the Boston & Maine tower A that controls train movements in and out of the North station, and for a few hours service is suspended at the terminal. Passengers were sent into the city over the Boston Elevated lines. As tower A stands at the throat of the entire terminal system, operating all of the switches approaching and within the station yard, its destruction necessitates operation by hand.

The 9 o'clock Bangor express over the Portland division, the 9 o'clock Montreal express and the 9:30 a. m. Montreal train over the southern division and the 9:30 a. m. train for Albany and Troy over the Fitchburg division are among those detained in the station.

CLIFTONDALE HOUSE BURNS

CLIFTONDALE, Mass.—Frederick L. Stearns assisted his wife and infant to safety when a fire starting from an overheated radiator damaged the Charles H. Bond house, 299 Lincoln avenue, to the extent of about \$10,000 early this morning. Assistance was summoned from the Lynn fire department.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Cliftondale, which had recently negotiated for the purchase of the Bond estate for a Sunday school, will be compelled to seek other quarters. It was a 2½-story building of colonial type.

Rural Credit Program Promised Early Completion

Administration Approval Is Given Complete System of Farm Land, Cooperative National Banks and the Special Unions

ESSENTIALS SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON—A complete system of national farm land banks, cooperative national banks and rural credit unions, patterned after the systems in European countries, constitutes the administration's program for rural credits legislation, according to present plans, the Monitor is authoritatively informed. The President, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of agriculture have given approval to the report and recommendations of the commission appointed by President Wilson under the act signed by President Taft on March 4 last, "to investigate and study rural credits and agricultural cooperative organizations in European countries." No changes have been proposed by the administration officials. The entire matter has been held in confidence, and while the text of the proposed bill creating national farm land banks has been made public unofficially, the commission's report and recommendations have been withheld.

In brief the commission's recommendations, which have the administration's approval, provide for:

1. A system of national farm land banks to make long time loans on farm mortgages, maximum term 35 years, payable in annual installments according to fixed amortization rates.

2. To accommodate the farmer with personal or short-time loans, (a) a provision in the new currency law permitting small national banks to make loans on farm lands (this has been included in the currency law), (b) the authorization of cooperative national banks in which no stockholder shall own more than 10 per cent of the stock and each shall have but one vote.

3. Rural credit unions to be established in small communities to accommodate the farmer with small personal loans and act as intermediaries between the farmer and the national farm land banks. No national legislation is recommended for these unions, but state laws similar to the New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin laws, are recommended.

The commission consists of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, chairman; Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Representative Ralph W. Moss of Indiana, Col. Harvie Jordan of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. John Lee Coulter, bureau of census, secretary; Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield of Amesbury, Mass., and Dr. Clarence J. Owens of the Southern Commercial Congress, Washington, D. C. The commission passed last summer visiting the principal countries of Europe in study of the systems in operation there and have set forth their observations in detail in their report. They have patterned after no special country but have made use of those features in all which they believe to be peculiarly adapted to conditions in the United States.

According to the President's annual message this legislation should be among the first matters to be considered by Congress, and it is generally expected that it will be the first important question to come up now that Congress has reconvened. In anticipation of it the House banking and currency committee named Representative Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio chairman of a subcommittee on

rural credits some weeks ago and this subcommittee has been studying the subject.

The Senate committee on banking and currency, busy up to adjournment with the currency bill, has not yet considered rural credits. The commission's report has been placed, in confidence, before both committees.

Currency Bill Freed

When the currency bill was in the House it was generally understood that those members who advocated provision for rural credits in the bill, permitted the bill to pass without this provision on the assurance that the question would be taken up separately without delay. Similarly, in conference, the guaranty of bank deposits section was omitted from the bill to facilitate its passage, on apparent assurance that this matter would come up as separate legislation promptly following passage of the currency bill. It now appears that these promises are to be fulfilled.

"If the commission's expectations are fulfilled," says Dr. Coulter, who drafted the report, "this legislation will solve one of the nation's greatest economic problems—the utilization of its agricultural resources—and will be the real means of reducing the much-talked-of high cost of living. It will start a genuine back-to-the-land movement by making the agricultural industry attractive. It will transform the great tenant-farming population into a proprietor-farming population and attract to the farms hundreds of thousands of immigrants who now go into the mines and factories, by making it easy for them to acquire land."

Figures are cited to show that the high cost of living is due to the fact that the population of the country increased in the last 10 years of record 34.8 per cent, while the production of foodstuffs increased only 10 per cent. Food prices increased 60 to 80 per cent. It is shown that most of the immigrants coming to this country are naturally farmers and would go to the land if the way were made easy. The plan of this legislation is to make it possible for an honest, earnest man to buy his own farm with a small cash payment and let the land pay for itself out of its own production over a maximum period of 35 years.

Half of Nation Helped

The commission recommends two general lines of legislation: First, to provide for land mortgages or long time credit; second, to provide personal or short time credit to the agricultural population. It is designed to meet the need of more than half the nation's people, 49,348,883 of the total 91,972,266 population being rural, and to meet the needs also of many more millions whom it expects to add to this agricultural population.

The first recommendation is embodied in the national farm land bank act, which the commission proposes for legislation. This provides for the forming of farm land banks in the various states to supplement the provisions of the recently enacted currency law, these banks to have federal charters, be formed either by private capitalists or on the non-profit-seeking cooperative basis and exempt from taxation. These banks are authorized to issue bonds as their obligations, the proceeds to be loaned to farmers on first mortgages which shall bear higher interest than the bonds, the difference in interest being the bank's profit. A commissioner of farm land banks is provided, to have general control as a federal official and federal fiscal agent to supervise operations of

these land mortgage banks. Standard amortization tables are provided by which farmers shall pay their mortgages in fixed annual installments.

These farm mortgages may run a maximum of 35 years and may be taken by the banks to the amount of 50 per cent of the value of improved land, or to 40 per cent of the value of unimproved land. The national farm land banks are similar to the Credit Foncier in France, the Peasants and Nobility Land-Mortgage Banks of Russia and the state banks of Germany.

Temporary Loans

With reference to the personal or short time credit, the commission recommends as follows:

First, that the federal reserve bank bill make proper provision to take care of paper such as the farmers in this country are able to furnish to the banks in the country districts;

"Second, that national banks be authorized to form under cooperative principles by adopting the following special rule: 'Persons uniting to form a national bank may use the word "cooperative" in connection with the title of said bank only on condition that they adopt the rules which follow and the word "cooperative" shall not be used by national banks other than those which accept the following principles and provide in their by-laws that (a) no stockholder shall own more than 10 per cent of the share capital at any time; (b) at all meetings of the stockholders of such banking corporation each stockholder shall have one vote and only one on all matters pertaining to the organization or management of the institution, irrespective of the number of shares owned by such stockholder; (c) the net earnings of such banking corporation, available and set aside for the payment and dividends, shall be distributed as follows: To each owner of stock shall be paid first a dividend in the form of interest upon the par value of his stock, at the rate of interest prevailing in the community but not exceeding the legal rate, if such earnings are sufficient, otherwise pro rata. The balance, if any, shall be distributed among the bank's patrons in proportion to the business transacted, provided, that the share-owning patrons may by two thirds vote, take dividends at a rate twice as great as that paid to the non-share-owning patrons; (d) in all other respects such national bank, cooperative, shall conform to the general laws on the subject.'"

"Special provision should be made for the reorganization of the present national banks into national banks, cooperative. A simple provision of law could be drawn up which would make the conversion necessary in case it should be desired to change the present national bank to a national bank, cooperative, in any community."

"There are in the United States quite 6,500,000 farms, of which 4,000,000 are operated by owners and managers. More than 800,000 of them are less than 20 acres in size. Some of these latter are intensively cultivated and their operators have bank connections, but most of them have not. Hundreds of thousands of larger farms as well have no bank connections. A small proportion of the 2,500,000 tenants have banks and these tenant operators must be seriously considered."

In addition to these, 3,000,000 farm operators employ farm labor. These laborers should be able to open bank accounts, but now they have no such connections. All told there are millions of farm population who have not now and cannot hope in the future to have any bank relation worthy of note unless the

reservations are changed. The needs of this type have been cared for in Europe by credit unions, credit associations and credit societies. Similar institutions are needed here in a majority of states and communities."

It is explained that the credit union is a cooperative organization among farmers in a community, loaning small amounts of money (usually less than \$100), for short times, to members to help them improve and maintain their farms, keep up their stock, and so forth. Chattel mortgages or real estate mortgages are given as security, a specific purpose for the use of the money often being named in the contract, and payments being made in installments. The credit union acts between the land bank and the individual in small transactions.

In Germany there are 17,000 of these credit unions, called Raiffeisen, whereas 20 years ago there were only 1700. The total capital of each is less than 2000 marks, as a rule (about \$400), and surplus about \$1000 each, but they handle a local business aggregating 2,000,000 marks (about \$500,000,000) deposits. In Austria there are 8000, in Italy 2000 and many in Russia, Belgium, Denmark and Holland.

German Type Described

In Germany, says the report, where this type was first developed, there are 1051 of the Schulze-Delitzsch banks, with an average membership of 639—about one seventh the number of national banks in the United States, but many times the number of stockholders in the banks of the United States. About 27 per cent of the membership is of farmers and over 2 per cent additional farm laborers.

In Austria there were in 1912 some 3500 such banks with an average membership of about 600. In Italy they are called Luzzatti banks, for the leader who adapted them to Italian needs. At last report there were 690 of them with an average membership of 725, most of them of the lower middle class, 23 per cent artisans or small shopkeepers, 22 per cent small farmers and 17 per cent clerks and professionals.

Capital for these banks is secured by the issue of shares owned by members, the value averaging about 300 marks, or about \$75, a share in Germany, paid for in installments if preferred, all dividends being applied to payment for the shares until fully paid up.

Mutuality being the fundamental principle of the banks, the members individually at first assumed unlimited liability to the full extent of their resources for the accounts of the institution. This prevails yet in more than half of the banks, there being in the others a certain degree of limitation owing to the large numbers of members and the diversity of occupations.

The average working capital of the German popular banks is nearly \$400,000, nearly three times what it was 20 years ago, three fourths of this representing private deposits on which reasonable interest is paid. In contrast with this the average working capital of the Austrian bank is about \$30,000, with a reserve of \$150,000, with a reserve of 38,000 crowns. In Italy the average working capital is about 2,000,000 francs.

Outside Investments

Loans, so far as possible, are strictly limited to members, which accounts for the large membership, but it is often necessary to borrow from outside sources. Reserve funds are invested outside. Loans to members are called "loans" while loans outside are called "investments." Nearly 83 per cent of these are loans to members, most of which are loans on current account. A guarantee is usually demanded on loans for fixed periods. Members become accustomed to

upon local stores and produce buyers to a considerable extent.

"One of the first definite observations is that the financial institutions which serve the farmer are not constructed to serve his special needs and he must depend on stores and other sources for financial aid."

The outstanding feature of the agricultural industry is the length of period of production. The manufacturer can hasten his production or the trader can restock his store several times a year, but the farmer's times of beginning and finishing production are fixed by nature. In certain branches of agriculture the period may extend over several years, as in the case of livestock. Then returns on agricultural products are less certain than in commerce and industry. Another peculiarity is the irregularity of monetary returns from year to year and their tendency to fall in certain months of the year. Under these circumstances a banking system which aims at a rapid turnover of funds and grants credit for three or four months is of little advantage.

Europe's Examples

"Most European countries have recognized the different needs of different classes of people, and different institutions exist to serve the different classes, but often one type of institution serves the different classes, thus demonstrating that separate institutions are not essential."

"The most important type of agricultural institution is known as the people's bank, the best examples being found in Germany, Austria and Italy. This institution developed in Germany is known as the Schulze-Delitzsch, resembling the small private, state and national banks in parts of the United States. Slight changes in our national banking laws would permit small national banks to serve the same purpose."

"The first important difference between our banks of this class and those of Europe is that the European banks grant loans over a sufficient period so that the farmers are able to patronize them satisfactorily. Unless provision is made in the currency bill for properly recognizing the paper which must be accepted from the farmers by country banks, further legislation will be necessary on this point at an early date."

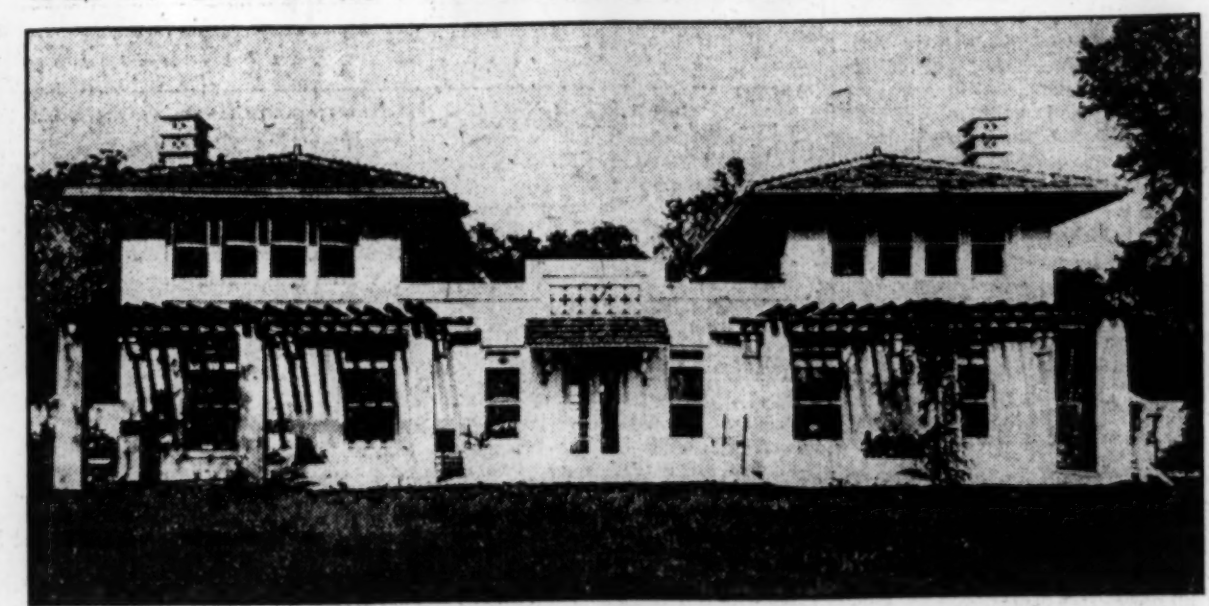
"It would be wise," the report continues, "to authorize the establishment of national banks of the popular type. No changes would be necessary in the system of inspection or in the law pertaining to the business activities. It is common in Europe to provide that these popular banks can loan only to members, but this is not essential."

For Labor Accounts

"There are in the United States quite 6,500,000 farms, of which 4,000,000 are operated by owners and managers. More than 800,000 of them are less than 20 acres in size. Some of these latter are intensively cultivated and their operators have bank connections, but most of them have not. Hundreds of thousands of larger farms as well have no bank connections. A small proportion of the 2,500,000 tenants have banks and these tenant operators must be seriously considered."

In addition to these, 3,000,000 farm operators employ farm labor. These laborers should be able to open bank accounts, but now they have no such connections. All told there are millions of farm population who have not now and cannot hope in the future to have any bank relation worthy of note unless the

SEC. BRYAN COMPLETES NEW HOME



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Head of state department erects modern cement residence

SUFFRAGE LEADER ISSUES CHALLENGE

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago, temporarily in charge of headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage headquarters in the absence of Mrs. Medill McCormick, Tuesday issued a challenge to Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, one of the anti-suffrage leaders, for a joint debate.

The Congressional Union, one of the most active of the suffrage organizations, has made plans for a vigorous campaign. A national mass meeting and parade in Washington on May 9 are being planned, and on May 2 the suffrage leaders expect to have meetings throughout the country.

MIAMI, Fla.—William J. Bryan, secretary of state, has just completed the erection of a winter home here which is admired by every one as a model both architecturally and for the purpose for which it was intended. Of cement construction throughout the structure is admirable in its homelike appearance.

The new residence of the secretary of state is very like the structures now being erected in California of concrete. In design the new winter residence resembles strongly the latest residence of the type now so popular in California. Miami has grown to be a city of ornate homes built within the past few years by northern families for occupancy during the winter season in the North. In the group of new winter homes here none is more inviting and comfortable in appearance than the new domicile of the secretary of state surrounded by the semi-tropical foliage of Florida.

paying their obligations in fixed installments and are usually punctual in their payments. "Loans on current account" refer to loans to members who have secured a maximum credit at the bank and are granted accommodation when they want it, up to this aggregate amount.

Good profits are realized by the members of the banks, the German banks producing about 90,000,000 marks gross profit in 1911, of which but 50,000,000 was required in payment of interest, about 8.45 per cent net profit being realized in the share capital. Not all of this is distributed in dividends, about a fourth being put into reserve, a large part into advertising, a considerable part donated for works of public utility and a large amount in bonuses to employees. About 60 per cent of the net profits are distributed in dividends, 6 and 7 per cent dividends being common. To get these dividends many people become members with no intention of borrowing. These figures for Germany are typical of most European countries.

Members of the commission attribute to the existence of this rural credit system in Europe the fact that although the territory is much smaller per capita than in the United States it is so largely self-supporting agriculturally, while the United States, with vast areas of unimproved land, is on the verge of being an importing nation agriculturally. When this system is applied in the United States, they assert, the people of this country will not only produce ample foodstuffs for their own use but will export great quantities to the rest of the world.

100-POUND LIMIT FOR PARCEL POST NOW CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—An increase of the weight limit of the parcel post to 100 pounds is being seriously considered by Postmaster Burleson, it was learned today. Experiments with the recently increased limit have proved satisfactory.

"I think during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, we will transport approximately 600,000,000 parcels and will derive a revenue of near 10 cents each," is Mr. Burleson's statement.

"The 100 pound weight limit is none too much. Broad powers were conferred on the department in developing this service. We propose to go ahead with it until we reach the point where we feel the service has been developed as far as it can be to meet the necessities and requirements of the people."

SECRETARY MAKES EFFICIENCY BASE FOR MILITIA PAY

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Garrison declared Tuesday to adjutants-general of the organized militia who are having a meeting in Washington that the militia is a money-consuming agent, and that he would not give a dollar for sentiment, but he would give every dollar possible to make the national guard more efficient.

The secretary asked the officers for their opinion of a militia pay bill to give the war department greater jurisdiction over the guard and make it the seat of authority in militia affairs. He said he was in favor of paying militia men only for what they sacrificed in their civilian callings when in military work. Patriotism should be their motive, he said.

BAY STATE POSTAL MEN CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—The Senate confirmed eight Massachusetts postmasters Tuesday. They are Charles Prescott, Beverly; E. H. Bowler, Dedham; Henry L. Ripley, Edgartown; Harvey F. Shufelt, Housatonic; Arthur W. Gibbs, Huntington; Denver A. Smith, Rutland; Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr., at South Hadley, and John F. O'Leary, West Warren.

MONSON, MASS., STORE BURNS

MONSON, Mass.—The large general store of W. N. Flynt & Sons on Main street, was destroyed by fire early this morning with a damage of \$40,000, partly covered by insurance.

UNITED STATES MEAT SUPPLY SOON IS TO BE OBSERVED FROM SOURCES TO MARKETS

Specialists Appointed to Investigate Industry for Agricultural Department Are to Study Questions of Grazing, Transportation, Communal Buying and Selling

WASHINGTON—Department of agriculture specialists are at work on the detail of the investigation of the meat supply of the United States, that is to be made by the special committee appointed late in December, Dr. B. T. Galloway, assistant secretary of agriculture, is chairman of the committee, and is personally in charge of the preliminaries. The scope and lines of work that are to be undertaken will probably be announced in a very short time.

It is given out that the committee will leave questions of animal husbandry to the specialists of the department of agriculture, the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The committee will focus its attention on economic questions involved in the production, transportation, and marketing of meat. As a first step it will probably investigate the changes which, in the past few decades, have increased the cost of production, and brought about the centralization of the meat industry.

Next the committee will look into the "squeezing up of public lands, the effect of reduction in capacity of the range and grazing allowances on the remaining public lands and the forest reserves. Recommendations may be made as to changes in the laws by which there may be a wider use of the public lands for cattle raisers.

The committee will also consider the economic changes in meat production and distribution brought about through the centralization of the meat industry in large packing houses, how this centralization has affected freight rates and distribution, the economic possibilities of com-

munal and community effort in cattle raising, and the advantage of establishing local or municipal centers of meat industry.

An example of cooperative marketing is reported from Goodlettsville, Tenn., where a club to market lambs in a systematic manner after an existence of 20 years finds itself increasing in usefulness and popularity. The club was organized because sheep raisers of the vicinity discovered that by banding together they could make larger offerings of a more nearly uniform grade, utilize car space to better advantage and secure greater competition among the buyers and higher prices.

This lamb club originally was composed of a dozen members, but now it embraces 85 farmers. It has a full set of officers and an executive committee, which manages the club's business, and is in a prosperous condition. Several other lamb clubs have been formed in Tennessee. They market from 600 to 2500 lambs a year, each, and get highest market prices, without the intervention of several middlemen.

The federal committee of skilled men which will make this investigation of the meat supply, embraces in addition to Assistant Secretary Galloway, its chairman, Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas state agricultural college; Prof. C. F. Curtis, dean and director of the Iowa state college; Prof. H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry in the University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal husbandry, department of agriculture; and T. N. Carver, director of rural organization service in the department of agriculture.

Farmers' Need Consulted

"In the United States at the present time," says the report commenting on the short time credit recommendations, "farmers must have some system of financing their regular agricultural activities. Different conditions exist in different parts of the country. In some practically all the necessary institutions exist and farmers secure reasonably satisfactory treatment. In all parts of the country they patronize small national banks, small and medium state banks and small private banks. To a smaller extent they patronize loan and trust companies and mutual and stock savings banks."

"In addition to these regularly established institutions farmers are also served extensively by individual lenders and by each other. They also depend

GEN. WOOD PLANS TO STRENGTHEN THE U. S. ARMY

Establishment of a Trained Reserve, Completion of the Artillery Arm, Selection of Military School Graduates Urged

DEVELOP CAVALRY

WASHINGTON—To place the United States army in a position of preparedness four steps were urged as important by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood in his annual report to Secretary Garrison of the war department. General Wood urges:

First—Establishment of a reserve of trained men, sufficient to bring the regular army immediately to full statutory strength and to replace the losses of the first three months of war.

Second—Prompt provision of the remaining 42 per cent of the field artillery project, including guns, as yet unprovided for, and the necessary ammunition for those now made or under manufacture.

Third—Formation of the necessary organizations to give three complete tactical infantry divisions within the continental limits of the United States.

Fourth—Enactment of such personal legislation as will eliminate effectively the unit and encourage the efficient officer to continued efforts through establishing such a condition under which progress in rank and command will have a close and dependent relationship upon capacity, fitness and accomplishment.

The establishment of the reserve and the completion of the artillery project, General Wood said, should be carried out at once.

Ammunition could not be manufactured without great delay. The tactical infantry divisions are necessary to complete one field army of about 70,000 regular troops within the continental limits of the United States. This would mean a field army of about 70,000 mobile troops in a population of more than 80,000,000.

The report referred to the Mexican situation only in connection with the border patrol. General Wood said this work had been performed in an admirable manner.

In connection with the formation of a reserve, which he regards as the most important army problem that has been before Congress in years, General Wood pointed out that in case of war the army would require immediately several thousand officers.

He urged the formation of a reserve of officers by selecting each year 400 young men from the graduating classes of military schools with army officers as instructors to be commissioned provisional second lieutenants in the army for periods of one year, subject only to physical examination.

If the infantry regiments abroad are to be maintained at full statutory strength, the report said, 10 additional regiments must be provided.

General Wood expressed the opinion that the Philippine scouts should not be included in estimating the strength of the army, and pointed out that their exclusion would permit the organization of the infantry, field artillery and engineers necessary to complete three tactical infantry divisions.

To encourage the development of the cavalry arm, now deficient, in the militia, the general recommended legislation authorizing the maintenance of a limited number of horses for the guardsmen.

NEW PHILIPPINE COLLECTOR NAMED

WASHINGTON—James J. Rafferty, who was in the customs service in Cuba, has been appointed collector of internal revenue in the Philippines. His appointment was announced in a cablegram Tuesday from Governor-General Harrison.

William T. Nolting, who has been collector of internal revenue, has been appointed director of posts.

PEARY MEDALS NOW ON VIEW

WASHINGTON—There have been added to the Peary collection of trophies at the National Museum four new medals, recently presented to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, retired, for his work in polar exploration. They were presented by geographical societies of Marseilles, Geneva, Normandy and Paris.

BILL TO REVOKE USE OF SCHOOLS AS SHOWHOUSES

Mr. Duane Introduces Measure
to Safeguard Use of Buildings
—Speaker Proposes \$2,000-
000 Capital for Groton School

INCREASE IN PENSIONS

Among the many petitions filed in the House today was one by Patrick F. Duane of Waltham for the repeal of chapter 391 of the acts of 1913, which provides that school buildings may be used for certain entertainments, providing no admission fee is charged.

By Grafton D. Cushing, to extend the corporate powers of the trustees of Groton school in Boston by increasing the authorized capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

By Edward O. Skelton, that there shall be paid to the widows of Massachusetts veterans of the civil war who are now receiving or may hereafter receive from the commonwealth state aid, the sum of \$6 each month.

Also, that there shall be paid to such Massachusetts veterans of the civil war who are now receiving or may hereafter receive from the commonwealth state aid, the sum of \$8 each month.

By Thomas F. Kearns of Waltham, for legislation to authorize cities and towns to take up, care for, and dispose of all unlicensed dogs and cats.

By Charles A. Stevens, that all sums specified as pay for officers and enlisted men of the militia shall be paid from the appropriation for pay and allowances for the militia.

To reimburse Charles Hayden \$450 for a like sum paid by him for prizes in rifle competition, which was disallowed by the United States government.

To provide for the use of armories, grounds for parade, drills and target practise and equipment by organizations of boys under 18 years of age.

To provide that whenever in any regiment of infantry, squadron of cavalry, battalion of field artillery or corps of cadets, enlisted men are by the orders of the commanding officer permanently detailed away from their companies, the adjutant general may authorize the maximum enlisted strength of such companies to be increased by the number of men so permanently detailed away.

By William D. Harding and others, to provide for the nomination and election of county officers in Dukes county without party designation.

By David F. Sullivan, to authorize voters who are absent to vote at national and state elections by recording their vote with a justice of the peace and telegraphing the vote and the name of the justice of the peace with whom it is recorded to the city or town clerk in the city or town in which the voter resides.

By Edward F. Harrington of Fall River, to amend section 4 of chapter 751 of the acts of 1911, relative to compensation paid to employees for injuries, to read as follows: "If the injury results fatally, the association shall pay the dependents of the employees wholly dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of the injury a weekly payment equal to 65 per cent of his weekly wages, but not more than \$11.50 nor less than \$4.00 per week for a period of 300 weeks from the date of injury."

"If the employee leaves dependents only partly dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of his injury, the association shall pay such dependents a weekly compensation equal to the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the employee at the time of his injury."

"When weekly payments have been made to an injured employee before passing, the compensation to dependents shall begin from the date of the last of such payments, but shall not continue more than 300 weeks from the date of injury."

SENATE RATIFIES BOUNDARY PACT

WASHINGTON — Senator Brandegee of Connecticut reported to the Senate today the bill to ratify the agreement reached by Connecticut and Massachusetts concerning the boundary line between those states. The bill was passed and now goes to the House of Representatives.

FACULTY ART WORK TO OPEN EXHIBIT SERIES AT MUSEUM

Exhibitions of several different types and interests are scheduled at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts before the end of the month, beginning with an exhibition by the faculty of the Museum school which opens next Saturday in the third modern room. This exhibition includes about 75 pictures from the brush of Mrs. May Hallowell Loud, Thomas Allen, Henry Hunt Clark, Huger Elliott, Bela L. Pratt, Philip L. Hale, Leslie P. Thompson, Frederick A. Bosley, Frank W. Benson, William James and R. D. McLellan.

The second group of prints, new acquisitions to the museum, opens Jan. 21 in the second and third print rooms. The collection is largely made up of proof prints after Turner. There are a few Durer and proofs of Holbein. Most of them were left as a bequest to the museum by Francis Bullard. Approximately 200 prints will be shown.

A smaller exhibition of modern prints

ELECTED MAYOR, MR. CURLEY GOES FOR NAVY WORK

(Continued from page seven)

homes wake up some day for the benefit of Boston. I regret Mr. Kenny's defeat, as he is one of the most straightforward men in Boston, and I speak from personal knowledge, having been associated with him for more than four years. I will assist Mr. Curley as long as I remain in the city council and he follows the proper course. That is exactly what I have done for other mayors."

C. M. L. to Ask Recount

The only close contest in the election was that between Councilman-elect William H. Woods and Henry E. Hagan. Mr. Woods won by 266 votes over Mr. Hagan, and while Mr. Hagan left today for New York on a business trip, and will not return before the last of the month, officials of the Citizens Municipal League are busying themselves arranging for a recount. To do this petitions secured from the election commissioners must be signed by 50 registered voters in every ward where a recount is desired, and filed with the election commissioners on or before Jan. 16.

George W. Coleman, member-elect of the city council, said:

"My satisfaction in winning is tempered only by the responsibility I am now facing as a councilor-elect. My gratitude to those who believed in me and who worked for me so gloriously is without measure. My obligation now is to work for the welfare of the whole people with all my might and main. The mayor-elect will have my unstinted cooperation in everything that he tries to accomplish that is directed to that end."

John F. McDonald, Mr. Curley's associate campaign manager, said:

"Mr. Curley's majority was not as large as we had been led to believe that it would be. The weather undoubtedly had a lot to do with keeping the vote down, otherwise we would have had a much larger majority."

"It is another illustration that the Citizens' Municipal League and the Good Government Association, so called, is out of favor with the voters of this city. It also again proves that Boston is a great Democratic stronghold."

Public School Association

Dr. David D. Scannell said:

"I'm sincerely glad to be of service to the people in the matter of school administration."

Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., said:

"I want to thank all my friends for their interest in my behalf. I shall continue to try to make my work on the board merit the confidence they have placed in me. I am pleased to see the splendid vote given Dr. Scannell in appreciation of the good work he did while a member of the school board."

"The officers of the School Voters League had seen fit to issue a statement against me, saying that they believed I had been antagonistic to the teachers and to the superintendent of schools. I have never given the teachers cause to feel that I have been hostile to them, and I think the superintendent's statement, published before election, shows that there is the best feeling between that official and myself."

"I shall try to give as much time to my work in the next three years as I have given in the past."

Secretary C. F. R. Foss of the Public School Association said:

"The splendid vote given Dr. David D. Scannell and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., merits more than passing attention. It is recognition by the public—by the fathers and mothers—of the fine work these two men have done for the schools, of fitness as the test for place on the board. They were exceptional candidates. So long as such men shall be chosen for the important tasks of administering the affairs of our schools, the fathers and mothers, indeed the whole public, may well feel that those affairs will be attended to efficiently."

Both candidates won by over 20,000 majority.

Governor's Congratulations

Governor Walsh said today, in commenting upon the Boston city election yesterday: "I have congratulated Mayor-elect Curley upon his election, wished him every success in his administration and assured him that he will have my cooperation in his effort to make his administration a good one for the city of Boston."

RADCLIFFE GIRLS START TO PUBLISH SCHOOL JOURNAL

Number 1 volume 1 of the Radcliffe Fortnightly, the new college newspaper, is out today. It is a four page three column publication measuring 9 1/4 inches wide by 12 1/4 inches long. It will be issued forth-



MISS NATALIE WALKER
Editor-in-Chief Radcliffe Fortnightly

nightly as the name indicates. The paper is the result of careful thought and public sentiment. It will contain notices of meetings, a college calendar, Boston club and class notes, and full account of college activities.

The editor-in-chief is Natalie Walker '14, and the news editor is Dorothy K. Fox '15. Greta Coleman '15 is business manager. The business staff as announced in the first edition of the paper are Elizabeth Preston '15, Marian Hathaway '16, Pauline Woodworth '16, and on the news staff Dorothy Dixon '15, Ruth Merrill '15 and Elizabeth Huber '15. The paper gives up two columns to advertising of articles which will interest the average college girl.

SECOND NATIONAL ELECTS OFFICIALS

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second National bank today the following officers and directors were elected:

Thomas P. Beal, president; James M. Prendergast, vice-president; Thomas P. Beal, Jr., vice-president; John H. Symonds, cashier; Frank H. Wright, assistant cashier; Horace F. Fuller, assistant cashier.

Directors: Thomas P. Beal, Edwin F. Atkins, Ezra H. Baker, Walter C. Baylies, Thomas P. Beal, Jr., Henry B. Day, Charles F. Fairbanks, Edward W. Hutchins, John S. Lawrence, Lester Leland, John E. Liggett, Augustus P. Loring, Edward Lovering, Wallace L. Pierce, James M. Prendergast, Neal Rantoul, Jacob W. Seaver, Lucius Tuttle.

MR. GETTEMY TO SPEAK

STONEHAM, Mass. — The Board of Trade holds a public meeting tonight to hear Charles F. Gettemy, director of the state bureau of statistics, discuss state financial affairs.

WICKFORD HARBOR BILL ENTERED

WASHINGTON — A bill appropriating \$50,800 for improvement of Wickford Harbor, R. I., providing a 15-foot channel, was introduced today by Representative Peter G. Gerry.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON — Maj. J. H. Duval, retired, from duty with militia of Pennsylvania, to home.

Capt. K. T. Smith, twenty-ninth infantry, to Castle Williams, Ft. Jay, N. Y., as prison officer.

Depot quartermaster, Boston, or an assistant, make one visit to South Framingham, Mass., on business as to manufacturing of shoe lasts.

First Lieut. S. J. Turnbull, M. C., to Walter Reed hospital, D. C., for observation.

First Lieut. E. A. Buchanan, second cavalry, leave extended three months.

Navy Orders

Commander B. F. Hutchison, detached the Idaho, to aid to commandant, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieutenant Commander W. C. Watts, detached navy department, to connection fitting out New York and duty as navigator when commissioned.

Lieutenant Commander R. W. Vincent, to naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Woodward, to connection Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. F. R. McCrary, detached the Atlantic fleet, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Ensign Garland Fulton, detached the Arkansas, to post graduate course, naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Short, detached naval station, Key West, Fla., to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. W. Phillips, detached marine recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.; to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Melbourne Clements, to marine recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chief Gunner Henry Rieck, detached

MILLION URGED FOR MERRIMAC RIVER PROJECT

(Continued from page one)

forth in the report submitted, are as follows:

That the Merrimac river should be improved and opened to navigation by providing a channel 18 feet deep at mean low water extending from the sea to Ward Hill, about one mile above Haverhill, and by providing a depth of 18 feet by means of a channel and by building canals and locks, from Ward Hill to Hunts Falls at Lowell.

That the federal government carry into effect a project providing for a channel 18 feet at mean low water, from the sea to Ward Hill about one mile above Haverhill, and that the state cooperate with the government in carrying such project into effect, the basis, form and method of cooperation to be agreed on after all facts and data have been obtained.

That the commonwealth of Massachusetts adopt and carry into effect the project prepared by the Merrimac valley water board for the improvement of the Merrimac river from Ward Hill, about one mile above Haverhill, to Hunts Falls, at Lowell, substantially as outlined in this report, by excavating a channel of adequate width and 18 feet deep, in the river, and by building locks and canals to provide a depth of 18 feet, and that the federal government cooperate with the commonwealth of Massachusetts in carrying such project into effect, and that the basis, form and method of cooperation in respect to the state's project be agreed on at the same time as agreed upon in respect to the federal government's project for improvement of the river as far as Ward Hill.

That work under projects for improvement of the Merrimac river from the sea to Hunts Falls at Lowell be carried on progressively upstream and in such a manner and at such times as will insure the earliest possible completion of the projected channel as far as Lowell.

That the harbor and land commissioners be given charge and jurisdiction over that part of the Merrimac river which is not tidal, substantially to the same extent as that board's powers and duties now apply to tide waters; that said board be authorized to continue the investigation thus far made by the Merrimac valley waterway board, particularly with reference to that part of the river from Hunts Falls to the state line, and the location of terminals, and to act in conjunction with the cities and towns of the Merrimac valley, in the furtherance of such plans and projects for improving this river as it may deem worth, and to have charge of and supervise all works of improvement.

That the Legislature memorialize Congress to take early and favorable action looking to the improvement of the Merrimac river and its opening to navigation from the sea to Lowell, urging that appropriations be made, to carry out the necessary work in cooperation with the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

That an appropriation of \$1,000,000 be made by the Legislature for the purpose of improving the Merrimac river, and as evidence of the agreement by the commonwealth to a policy of cooperating with the federal government with respect thereto, the expenditure of the appropriation to be conditioned on the passage by Congress of appropriations for the same purpose.

From the estimates, surveys and other data available to the board at this time the cost for a dredged channel for 17 feet draft, with Haverhill as the upper limit, would be approximately \$1,000,000.

Charles C. Paine of Barnstable, Andrew B. Sutherland of Lawrence and Lewis R. Hovey of Haverhill are the members of this board.

Its True Mission

The fundamental reason for the existence of the daily newspaper is to tell truthfully the worth while happenings in the world that right thinking people desire to be informed about. The work of a newspaper publishing only the true informing news is constructive; its review of world events, comprehensive.

IN carrying out its firm policy The Christian Science Monitor exercises strict censorship of its news, and its readers, appreciating this, come to regard its statements as authoritative. The real influence of the paper is determined by the great faith these readers have in both its news and its advertising. Advertising in the Monitor stands as high a test of truth and accuracy as its news. Those legitimately conducted businesses employing its columns to tell of their offerings to an attentively interested body of readers, are justified in so doing by the results brought about by this intentionally directed interest which expresses itself in active form—price, service and quality being equal

How the Monitor can perform its highest service to the reader is best determined by attentively reading the succeeding issues and becoming familiar with each department and phase of the paper.

Women May Get the Power to Pass on Equal Votes

Representative Magison Introduces Measure to Give General Expression of Public Opinion—Suffrage for Travelers

MANY LAWS PROPOSED

With a view to giving to women a legal right to vote on the question of equal suffrage with men, Representative Frederick H. Magison of Haverhill, Republican, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which will be considered in connection with the woman suffrage measures already filed.

The passage of this act would permit a more general expression on the subject of extending the full suffrage and would allow an opportunity to determine how the women themselves stand on the proposition.

Under the present law only men voters are entitled to vote on the question, should it be submitted to them by the Legislature.

Following Governor Walsh's proposition for legislation to enable a registered voter who is away from his legal residence to ballot at any polling place in the commonwealth, Frank B. Homan has petitioned the Legislature for the passage of an act which he believes will serve this end. The bill accompanying his petition provides that every voting district shall issue a certificate on application of a voter, upon which the latter may vote at any polling place that suits his convenience. Such certificate shall bear a photograph of the voter as he appears at the time of his application and also his signature.

If the voter shall change his appearance after he has received his certificate bearing his photograph, and before he has voted, such certificate shall be null and void. If a voter shall vote twice by reason of having a certificate in his possession, he shall be liable to one year's imprisonment. This bill is sponsored by Senator Langelier of Quincy.

Senator Ward of Buckland has introduced the petition of Charles R. Damon to provide that the tuition of all pupils at agricultural and vocational schools which has been paid by cities having a valuation of less than \$1,000,000 shall hereafter be paid by the commonwealth. Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald of Boston has filed a bill to pay the chairman of the Boston licensing board \$5,500 and each of the other members of said board \$500.

Other measures filed with the petitioner or presented follow:

Representative Maurice Caro of Chelsea—To appropriate \$35,000 for band concerts in the metropolitan district.

Representative Benjamin F. Haines of Medford—To increase the salaries of the Middlesex county commissioners by \$500.

Representative Charles W. Morrill of Haverhill—Providing for recall of state and county officials; that a majority vote once by each branch of a city council, passed in any year, shall be sufficient to submit to referendum the question of municipal ownership and operation of lighting plants; to authorize city councils upon petition of 15 per cent of the voters to submit any question to the voters at the next city election; amending the constitution so that upon petition of 25,000 voters any proposed amendment to the constitution may be submitted to the people; requesting Congress to provide for public ownership and operation of coal mines; permitting any city or town to construct and operate municipal lighting plants; to increase the penalty for failure to file tax return to from \$10 to \$500.

Freeman W. Hodson—Imposing a closed season on quails of five years.

Weston U. Friend and others of Gloucester—To give the mayor of Gloucester the veto power, but providing that a vote of four members of the council may override the veto.

James T. Knowles and others—To provide for the completion of the improvements on the southerly bank of the Charles river and a driveway between Brooks street in Brighton and Galen street in Watertown and Washington street in Newton, at a cost of \$35,000.

Representative Cassassa of Revere—To place the superintendent of fire alarms in Revere under the civil service laws.

Richard E. Johnston of Boston—To transfer the powers of the ballot law commission to an elections court, the presiding member of which shall receive \$4,000 a year, and the other two members \$2,000 each.

Mayor of Northampton—Asking for a bridge between Northampton and Hadley and apportioning the cost between Hampshire county, Northampton, Hadley and Amherst.

Representative Charles H. Waterman of Scituate—To authorize the harbor and land commissioners to continue the improvements at Scituate harbor by dredging a wider entrance to the anchorage basin and by extending the area of the anchorage basin by dredging to a depth of not less than eight feet at mean low water.

John C. Dougherty of Lynn—Adding \$3,000 to the amount already expended by the attorney-general's office in prosecuting the ice supply.

Senator McLane of Fall River, on petition of Guilford C. Hathaway—To establish a probate court session at Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford; that the tree warden of Fall River be placed under civil service rules.

Judge of Probate Loyd E. Chamberlain of Plymouth county—For an increase of his salary to \$3,000. Senator Clark of Brockton introduces the bill.

Mayor Wallace E. Brown of North

Adams—To amend the North Adams water act of 1913, permitting the city to include the Little brook on the Martin farm, sometimes known as the Carpenter brook in the "North District," in its takings. Senator Mack of North Adams is in charge of the bill.

Senator Gordon of Springfield, on petition of Charles A. Frazer—That the mailing address, street and number, if any, of a grantee shall be inserted in every deed or other conveyance of real estate.

John Nobin, proposing amendments to the child labor act of 1913, asks that the board of labor and industries be authorized to appoint physicians to make a physical examination at least once a year of every employed minor between 14 and 18 years of age; that no minor under 16 shall be employed in any establishment more than six days nor more than 54 hours in any week, nor more than 10 hours in any one day, nor before 6:30 a. m. nor after 6 p. m.; that no minor between 14 and 18 may enter any employment unless the physician provided for shall certify the minor's physical fitness for the job. Senator Doyle of New Bedford sponsors this bill.

The New Bedford Textile Council petitions for an amendment providing that boxes, baskets and other receptacles which, with their contents, weigh 100 pounds or more and used by women or girls in factories, shall be provided with castors or other devices so that they can be moved around easily.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW SAYS SHE PAYS ALL HER TAXES

Is Quoted to Say She Will Not Aid the Assessors Except So Far as Compelled by Law

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, issued a statement on Tuesday in which she said that many accounts of her refusal to aid tax assessors in fixing the value of her property were incorrect.

She declared there was nothing in her statement which could have been twisted into a refusal to pay her taxes. Nor was there any thought of militancy in her refusal to fill out a bill of particulars of her personal property for taxation purposes.

She said she had always paid her taxes without protest against the injustice of it. She said she would do so again, but would refuse to aid the government to impose a personal tax by making out a specific bill of her possessions in order to assist it in imposing this tax upon her.

She said the law upon this subject is clear, even though unjust. It states that if a person refuses to fill out the bill, the assessor will do so. In declining, she holds she violated no law but stated a principle. If there is any militancy involved it is the militancy of the government, not hers, she insists. She avers she is and always has been unalterably opposed to militancy.

OKLAHOMA CITY STATE'S CAPITAL, SAYS THE COURT

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—In the litigation involving the validity of the transfer of the Oklahoma state capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City final decision in favor of Oklahoma City was rendered Tuesday. Judge Stilwell H. Russell held invalid the referendum petitions against the transfer of the seat of the state government.

Judge Russell's decision makes immediately available an appropriation of \$750,000 for the construction of a state capitol at Oklahoma City.

Former Gov. C. N. Haskell, by executive order, removed the state capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City over night, carrying the state seal with him.

WEST SIDE LINE NOW OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The Southern Pacific railroad abandoned steam as motive power on its line between Mayfield and Los Gatos and substituted electricity from Palo Alto to Los Gatos recently, according to the Times-Star.

The abandoning of the steam road and the establishing of the electric line is one of the first steps in electrifying the steam lines by the Southern Pacific in California.

SALVATION ARMY AIDS UNEMPLOYED

Comfort for the unemployed of Boston until the weather becomes milder is being furnished free of charge by the Salvation Army. Col. Adam Gifford in charge of headquarters, 8 East Brookline street, has given instructions to his corps of assistants to keep open all night the Bowdoin square tabernacle and the hall at Hollis and Bennet streets.

Hot refreshments will be served free of charge to all worthy applicants. Although no sleeping accommodations can be provided, the men are permitted to recline in the chairs and to remain sheltered all night.

In charge of the Bowdoin square tabernacle is Adj. William Antram, and Capt. Harriet Blackmore has charge of the Bennet street hall.

ADMIRERS GIVE NIGHT OF SONGS BY MAC DOWELL

Varied Program From Works of American Composer Is Given at First Evening Musical of Woman's Press Association

SKETCH IS INCLUDED

Including a sketch of Edwin MacDowell's career and characteristic compositions, a varied program was given at the home of J. D. H. Myers and Mrs. Myers, 103 Hemenway street, by the New England Woman's Press Association last evening.



MISS KATHRYN MYERS

It was the first of several musical evenings to be given by the association.

Mrs. Minnie I. White who has been in close touch with Mrs. MacDowell, telling of the composer's life, said that MacDowell did not like to be called the American composer nor classified from a strictly national basis. She told of his studies abroad and his association with Liszt, who praised MacDowell's piano playing and was enthusiastic over his composition, "First Piano Suite."

In 1884 MacDowell returned to America to marry his former pupil, Marian Nevins, returning to Germany in 1887. While living in the little cottage at Wiesbaden he composed "My Jean," which was given by Mrs. Winton J. Baltzell of Wintthrop, who also sang "Merry Maiden Spring."

Miss Edith F. Castle, contralto, gave a group of songs entitled "Mignonette" and "Thy Beaming Eyes." Miss Castle was soloist at the MacDowell Memorial Association Musical Festival at Peterboro, N. H.

Other numbers of the program were a group of songs by Miss Kathryn Myers, including "The Swan Bends to the Lily" and "A Maid Sings Light." The accompanist was Miss Freda Hyde. A group



MRS. MINNIE I. WHITE

of songs, "The Robin Sings in the Apple-tree" and "The Sea," by Mrs. Jeanette Bailey Whittaker completed the musical selections. Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill's poem to MacDowell, known as "The White Princess," was read by Miss E. Helena Soule.

The MacDowell Memorial Association by which "Deep Woods," the home of MacDowell at Peterboro, N. H., is preserved as a center for artists working in various fields who are in search of congenial conditions for work and rest, was described by Mrs. White. Nearly all of the composer's music written in the last five or six years of his work came into existence here. Among them are the Norse and Celtic sonatas, "New England Idylls" and "Fire-side Tales," and many songs and choruses.

The evening was in charge of Mrs. Alice Turner Nye and Mrs. Jessie Leon-

ard, chairman of the program committee. The ushers were Miss Esther Bates and Miss E. Helena Soule. The program was preceded by a reception, at which Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association, Mrs. Nye and Mrs. Leonard received.

The next regular literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association will be held Jan. 21 at the Hotel Somerset under the direction of Mrs. Lillian C. Kirtland of Malden.

CITIZENS BACKING THE NEW CHELSEA COMMERCE BOARD

Following the "citizens' get together dinner" held in the Chelsea state armory last night pursuant to the formation of the proposed Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, the citizens' organization committee conferred today at the temporary office of Walter B. Moore, civic advisor, in the city hall. More than 350 citizens attended the dinner last night and many expressed favor of the movement.

Early next week a volunteer committee of nearly 50 citizens will start out on a campaign for members, lasting for several days. After that will be an organization meeting of the membership to elect a board of 15 directors.

Francis X. Tyrrell, a member of the state board on economy and efficiency, was toastmaster at the dinner last night. Mayor Edward E. Willard was among the speakers.

MOUNTAIN CLUB ELECTS TONIGHT

The following ticket is to be voted on by the members of the Appalachian Mountain Club at its annual meeting in the Tremont building tonight:

President, Walter Jewmy; vice-president, Fred L. Norton; recording secretary, Rosewell B. Lawrence; corresponding secretary, Allen H. Bent; treasurer, Albert F. Flint; councilors: natural history, George H. Barton; topography and exploration, Henry F. Bryant; art, Mrs. Parker B. Field; improvements, Charles W. Blood; at large, Frederic V. Fuller, Fred H. Tucker; trustee of real estate for four years, Harvey N. Shepard; trustee of special fund for three years, Wintthrop Coffin. The president and vice-president, corresponding secretary, councilors on topography and improvements are new to the positions. The committee on nominations is composed of Charles E. Fay, chairman; Gardner M. Jones, Elbridge K. Newhall, Clitherose James and Elizabeth F. Wiswell.

WAKEFIELD, I. O. O. F., conferred the first degree on several candidates last night and made plans for the installation of officers which will be conducted on Tuesday evening next by S. H. Wilkins, district deputy, and suite, from Caleb Rand lodge of Somerville.

Patriotic societies affiliated with Post 12, G. A. R., will have the first of a series of assemblies and entertainments in G. A. R. hall tomorrow evening.

New officers of Crystal lodge, A. O. U. W., are: Master, workman, Percy E. Sweetser; foreman, W. E. Heutis; overseer, W. H. Wood; recorder, N. E. Cutler; treasurer, G. E. Zwicker; financial secretary, George H. Scovell; guide, E. A. Hanright.

The ladies' association of the Pleasant Park Yacht Club has elected Mrs. William M. Donovan as president.

The Boy Scouts, who are holding meetings under the leadership of Walter L. Tufts in the gymnasium of the High school, will give an exhibition this evening.

There will be a meeting of the members of the United Order of the Golden Star this evening and the new officers will be installed Jan. 28.

The officers of Paul Revere council, Royal Arcanum, will be installed this evening and several candidates initiated.

MEDFORD Installation exercises of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence Woman's Relief Corps will be held in Grand Army hall tomorrow evening.

The J. H. D. Club recently organized in Medford Hills, will give its initial party this evening in Holton hall.

The Rev. A. T. Kempton of Cambridge is to give a lecture tomorrow evening on "Hiawatha" in a series of public lectures being given at the Union Congregational church.

NEEDHAM The Needham Heights Cricket Club has selected Henry Godfrey, Jr., as a delegate to a meeting of representatives of Massachusetts cricket clubs at the Revere house next Saturday evening to consider the formation of a state cricket league.

The Needham military band, assisted by John Thomas, humorist, will give a concert in the town hall on the evening of Jan. 21.

MALDEN At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Odd Fellows building held last evening Maj. Philip V. Mingo was made president.

The annual inspection of the Malden Rifles, company L of the fifth regiment, will be held Jan. 23 and Lieutenant MacGuinness, U. S. A., now stationed at the Boston harbor fortifications, will be the inspecting officer. The exercises are to be public.

WATERLOO The Lend-a-Hand Society of the Unitarian church will present a two-act play, "A Night Off," Friday night.

WHITMAN The Whitman Memorial Association has elected Elmer P. Copeland president.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM

R. F. Davis, commander for 1914 of J. P. Gould post, G. A. R., has appointed the following officers: Adjutant, S. A. Lawrence; quartermaster, Charles H. Thompson; patriotic instructor, S. C. Trull; sergeant major, M. W. Meser; quartermaster-sergeant, R. W. Newhall; historian, Charles Thompson.

New officers for 1914 chosen by Columbian Encampment, I. O. O. F. are: Chief patriarch, W. W. Chapman; high priest, R. H. Robbins; senior warden, Roy A. Hovey; junior warden, E. J. Otto; recording secretary, C. R. Farin; financial secretary, Fred H. Chase; treasurer, W. P. Hay; guide, E. S. Clapp; first W. S. C. Batchelder; second, L. Holden; third, G. A. Hersam; fourth, William Hayman; inside sentinel, Geo. C. Perry; outside sentinel, R. N. Bancroft; first G. of T. F. A. Blood; second G. of T. G. E. Bell.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Merton A. Gray, district deputy grandmaster over Pioneer lodge, I. O. O. F., of Bridgewater, and Middleboro lodge of Middleboro, has appointed the following suite: Sabine Scribner, D. D. G. M.; Arthur C. Churchill, D. D. G. C.; William H. Collins, D. D. G. S.; George F. Lombard, D. D. G. S.; Charles Bennett, D. D. G. T.; George Penney, D. D. G. G. They will install the officers at Bridgewater this evening.

The senior class of the high school will hold a sale at the school tomorrow for the benefit of the Washington fund. The committee in charge is Misses Andrews, Esther Paine and Richard Dunlap.

CONCORD

Plans for an elaborate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Concord Charitable Society have been given up, and in its place the annual meeting with an anniversary supper is to be held tonight.

At the next meeting of the West Concord Woman's Club in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea is to entertain with a lecture on "New Internationalism."

MELROSE

At the meeting of the Melrose Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon in Grand Army hall, John Golden, president of the Textile Workers of America, will give an address on what women's clubs can do to uplift the textile workers.

At the Methodist church this evening Dr. Dillon Bronson of the Boston district of Methodist churches is to give an illustrated lecture on Norway, Spitzbergen and Iceland.

CHELSEA

Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of schools, will speak at the meeting at the Horace Memorial church this evening on "The Chelsea Schools." There will be special music.

The monthly meeting for members only of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be held in their rooms this evening.

WEST NEWTON

Dr. Walter E. Fernald of Waverley will be principal speaker this evening at a meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church.

Needham branch of the W. C. T. U. will be the guests of the local unit tomorrow evening in the Newtonville Methodist church.

WAVERLEY

At the monthly meeting of the Men's League of the Congregational church this evening, a lecture on "Our Army's Weapons," will be given by Lieut. Col. John Stuart Barrows, inspector-general of the M. V. M.

NEWTON CENTER

Mr. Hubbard of the Boston opera company will give an address tomorrow afternoon in Bray hall, Newton Center, under the auspices of the Woman's Club. His subject will be the opera "Monna Vanna."

EVERETT

Abbie T. Usher tent, Daughters of Veterans, will give an exhibition drill with its degree team before Camp 96, Sons of Veterans, in Dover street hall, Boston, tomorrow evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Mrs. J. Arlington White is entertaining the members of the Sunshine Club this afternoon in her home at 147 Park avenue.

NORWOOD

The Mary Holland Tent 55, Daughters of Veterans, has elected Miss Frieda A. Forneau as president.

DEDHAM

The pupils of the domestic science class at the Dedham high school have opened a lunch counter at the school.

AUBURNDALE

Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea gave an address yesterday on "The New Heroism," before the Auburndale Review Club.

WATERTOWN

The Lend-a-Hand Society of the Unitarian church will present a two-act play, "A Night Off," Friday night.

WHITMAN

The Whitman Memorial Association has elected Elmer P. Copeland president.

READING

Officers and teachers of the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools will be entertained in Unity hall this evening by the officers and teachers of the Christian Union Sunday school. The speakers will be Prof. Edwin D. Starbuck and Miss Florence Buck of Boston. A supper will be served at 6:30 o'clock.

The North Reading Amateur Dramatic Club will give a play in Flint hall this evening to start a fund for a municipal celebration of the Fourth of July. Miss Ruby Power, vocalist, and the North Reading quartet will assist.

NEWTON

Officers of the Eliot Guild have been elected, as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth S. Fuller; vice-presidents, Mrs. Harold B. Stanton and Miss Margaret Collins; secretary, Miss Mary Gamse, and treasurer, Miss Florence Bacon.

The Social Science Club today began the review of a series of papers on "Constitutional Development." Alexander Hamilton" was the topic discussed at this afternoon's meeting.

BRIDGEWATER

The Bridgewater Poultry Association has secured the Masonic hall in which to hold its monthly meetings. The next one will be held Monday evening, Jan. 26, when a speaker recommended by the state association will be heard.

There will be a temperance meeting at the town hall Jan. 27, to be participated in by all the churches in town.

NEWTONVILLE

The current events class of the Newtonville Woman's Guild met yesterday under the direction of Mrs. Leila C. Pennock. The art class met at the home of Mrs. Hebbard.

The Woman's Educational Club travel class reviewed "The Early History of India" yesterday at the residence of Mrs. George W. St. Amant, Hawthorne avenue, Auburndale.

LEXINGTON

Charles M. Gardner of Worcester, past worthy state master, assisted by Miss Bernice Glenn of this town, will install new officers of the Lexington grange tonight.

The annual concert and assembly of the Lexington Firemen's Benefit Association takes place this evening in the town hall.

WALTHAM

Officers of Christ Episcopal church have been elected as follows: Senior warden, John H. Storer; junior warden, J. S. Peterson; treasurer, Tom Hebbard; clerk, Charles W. Cushing; vestrymen, Charles J. Fogg, Dr. C. B. Fuller, George W. Parmenter, E. P. Sanderson, Charles E. Stearns, Dr. H. A. Wood and Dr. Alfred Worcester.

QUINCY

The Men's Club of the Bethany Congregational church holds a meeting in the chapel this evening. The Rev. Nathan Matthews of Lowell will speak.

The officers of Paul Revere W. R. C. were installed in Grand Army hall last evening.

BEVERLY

John W. Morgan is to drive the new motor tractor at the West street engine house at the Farms when it is put into commission. The machine is expected Saturday.

Garden City lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., will observe its tenth anniversary tomorrow evening.

WEYMOUTH

The South Weymouth Improvement Association has voted to recommend to the committee appointed by the town to revise its by-laws the insertion of an article restricting the erection of unsightly buildings and billboards.

BEDFORD

Mrs. Powhatan Bagnall of Boston spoke before the Bedford branch of the National Alliance yesterday afternoon in the vestry of the Unitarian church, taking for subject "The Negro in Music."

WINCHESTER

Bethany Society of the Second Congregational church has elected Mrs. Corey Wetherbee as president.

Mrs. Lawrence Munson Woodside of this town was recently elected president of the Boston Norwegian Woman's Club.

ARLINGTON

The annual installation of officers of Bethel lodge, I. O. O. F., takes place this evening in Odd Fellows hall.

At the annual meeting of the Bradshaw Missionary Association, Mrs. Edward E. Bacon was made president.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS

"Guest day" was observed yesterday by the Pierian club at the home of Mrs. Charles Mills. Miss Cora S. Cobb lectured on "Peru and the Incas."

BRAINTREE

The Rev. A. P. Watson of Franklin, N. H., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Union Congregational church and will begin his duties March 1.

MAYNARD

Progressive lodge, Knights of Pythias, will install new officers in Masonic hall this evening.

INDEPENDENT PARTY NAME IS STILL AVAILABLE

Designation Used by Former Governor Foss May Be Taken by Candidate at the Next Election Held in State

SOCIALISTS DROP OUT

At the office of the secretary of state today it was said that the "Independent party," legally established when Governor Foss, running last November as an independent candidate, received more than 3 per cent of total vote cast for Governor, will have to be treated under the law just the same as any of the other political parties.

It was said that a candidate who may desire to run independently next fall and use the political label "independent" will have to enter the primaries and be formally nominated as a candidate of the Independent party. There is nothing, however, to prevent such a candidate running independently at the election under some other designation, such as citizens' candidate, "radical," "super-progressive" or the like.

Unless a new statute is enacted, prohibiting party enrolment the secretary of the commonwealth will be obliged to prepare and print a fourth set of ballots for the primary if any persons seek to run under the new designation.

In November, 1910, Governor Foss ran as a Democratic Progressive, as well as a Democrat and receiving as Democratic Progressive more than 3 per cent of the votes cast there was created a new party, the Democratic Progressive. It took considerable maneuvering in political circles and a legislative enactment to get rid of the unnecessary party.

There are now four political parties in the state, namely, the Republican, Democratic, Progressive and the Independent. The Socialist candidate for Governor failed to receive

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FINANCIAL

We Issue for the Convenience of Our Clients

6 Per Cent. Certificates

L.D. MILLER & CO.
602 Main St., Boston, Wis.
We sell choice First Mortgage
2 1/2 % Loans. In our 24 yrs. loaning we have never had a foreclosure. Loans now for sale.
IN AMOUNTS
\$300 - \$400
\$500 - \$600
\$700 - \$800
\$900 - \$1000
And Larger Loans

FINANCIAL

A thoroughly sound and convenient form of investment—available to the man or woman of limited means. Issued in amounts of \$100. Run from two to five years and are payable on demand at any time thereafter. Ample protection by first mortgages on improved real estate.
This company has been in business 35 years and has never lost a cent of principal or interest for a client.
BONFOY LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Suburban Homes—20 acres at Pasadena, 8 room residence, view of mountains, valley, ocean, \$100,000; magnificent home in Santa Barbara, approximately 5 acres ground, \$75,000; Oceanside residence, Santa Monica, large and highly improved grounds, \$150,000; others \$15,000 to \$25,000; reports, photographs, maps on application. J. W. WRIGHT & COMPANY, Colorado at Fair Oaks, Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—1063 acres of East Texas land, \$10 per acre. For further information write E. C. HARRIS, 117 N. Park St., Dallas, Texas.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4350 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

REAL ESTATE

A 300 ACRE FARM in the Hudson River Valley Near Poughkeepsie

80 Acres in fruit, about one-half of which is a young bearing orchard. Splendid house in good repair. Good barns and other buildings. Railroad station on property. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Worth \$200 per acre, will sell for half that amount.
For full particulars address
FRANK W. H. DOLSON CO.
Brooklyn Cor 80th Street Telephone 3000 Scripps

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Telephone, Oxford 162
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ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

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TABLE SUPPLIES

PRISCILLA PREPARED DOUGHNUT FLOUR

Something new, made of choice ingredients, laboratory tested and pure.
NOTHING TO ADD BUT WATER
Makes light, crisp doughnuts of high food value in half the time and at a lower cost than when doughnuts are made the ordinary way.
14 oz. package makes two dozen, 28 oz. pkg. makes four dozen (40) doughnuts at a low cost. Prices 15c and 25c respectively.

FOR SALE BY
S. S. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa and all leading grocers in Boston, Park & Thirteenth, Acker, Morrill & Condit, etc., in New York.

15c in stamps and your grocer's address brings you a 14 oz. pkg. by post.

Economy Food Products Co.
141 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Burrill's Tooth Paste

"The Paste of Good Taste"

In addition to Burrill's being absolutely pure and a wonderful cleanser, it has a most pleasing taste that will appeal to you.

Children cleanse their teeth regularly when given Burrill's.

In Pure Tin Tubes 25c Everywhere

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MRS. HOUSEKEEPER, Here is a Cleaner for Your Aluminum

ORONA SOAP and CLEANER

It amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.

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SHOE RETAILERS ARE URGED TO ADVERTISE CONTINUOUSLY

Slower Business, More Space in Newspapers, Says William Laird of Pittsburgh—Officers Are Elected by Association—Mr. Coolidge Talks of Machinery Co.

NEW YORK—At the final session of the National Retailers Association's convention at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, William Laird of Pittsburgh urged the delegates to keep up their newspaper advertising, especially when times are dull. He told the shoe retailers to increase their space in the daily papers at such times. Mr. Laird based his observations on 30 years' experience in the shoe business in Pittsburgh. His subject was "How to Make the Shoeman More Successful."

"At the morning session the convention adopted resolutions denouncing so-called 'pure shoe bills' as class legislation and advocating the passage of 'a strictly drawn advertising act that the association may have a proper weapon for the suppression of improper practices.'"

Officers were elected for the year as follows: A. H. McGowan of Philadelphia, president; John O'Connor of Chicago and William Laird of Pittsburgh, vice-presidents; A. H. Gouting of Philadelphia, secretary; E. D. Gildersleeve of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., treasurer.

Mr. McGowan presided at a dinner at the hotel Tuesday night.

Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, speaking as the personal representative of President Sidney W. Winslow, declared that the company was the one tangible bulwark against the formation of a shoe manufacturers' trust.

"It is essential to your welfare that we were discussing the question of whether or not it would be an advantage if the people in America followed the example of their British cousins and shortened their clubs. I left you yesterday with the warning that overworking was the most common fault in this country, and that to overworking with a shorter club was doubly bad."

Perhaps before going further on that point it will be as well to stop and give some explanation of why the British players as a whole use shorter clubs proportionately to their height than we do. When J. H. Taylor first won the British open championship in 1894 he was the only great exponent of the upright swing as opposed to the orthodox flat sweep known as the St. Andrews style. Since that time one has seen the average swing growing more and more toward the upright, and it must be some satisfaction to Taylor, after his style had been not altogether kindly criticized. It may be due to his great exhibition of golf which would of course win followers for him, and Vardon's perfect grace, though he too did not follow the St. Andrews swing entirely, or it may be an outcome of the endless variety of golf courses with their different kinds of hazards. St. Andrews, you know, is practically free from cross bunkers, and the long, low, raking shot from a flat, sweeping swing is ideal on the famous old course. Perhaps the newer links called for more pitching and consequently the higher ball produced by a more or less upright swing. I do not know. This is merely a supposition on my part.

Whatever the reason, the fact remains that, generally speaking, the modern style is more upright than that of 15 or 20 years ago. I am referring to British golf at present. With an upright style one stands more over the ball, closer to it as it were, and consequently it is not necessary to have so long a club as with the flat swing when the arms are kept well out from the body in the long sweep on the ground as the club's head leaves it. This may be the reason therefore that the idea of shorter clubs found such favor in Great Britain, where the upright style is now the general one.

In America, however, this is not the case. Our players go back much more slowly with a flatter style than is usual in England. This is especially noticeable in iron club shots, which we play

there should be competition among shoe manufacturers," he said, "and if by any possibility such a trust should be formed, two thirds of the shoe dealers in the United States would have to put the shutters up. The formation of such a trust has often been proposed, and in these days of concentration it would have been effected long ago if it had not been for the facilities extended manufacturers of limited resources in the equipment of their factories by the United Shoe Machinery Company."

"The little fellow doing 300 pairs a day in some remote country town far from the center of business activities, and the manufacturer doing 30,000 pairs a day, within 10 miles of our Beverly factory, get their machines on precisely the same terms."

Richard J. Healy of Worcester, Mass., urged the need of "a first-class revival in the shoe business."

"There are other lines than can be profitably placed with stocks of shoes," said Mr. Healy. "There is no more logical place for hosiery than a shoe store and leather goods, such as traveling bags, fit in well."

Walter G. Lewis of Boston, in discussing "Sales force efficiency," expressed the belief that customers are not given the same warm welcome to shoe stores that they receive in many other shops. "Salesmen should be trained to receive them cordially, he believed."

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We were discussing the question of whether or not it would be an advantage if the people in America followed the example of their British cousins and shortened their clubs. I left you yesterday with the warning that overworking was the most common fault in this country, and that to overworking with a shorter club was doubly bad."

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

CLEANING AND DYEING



Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST CLEANING AND DYEING

With its cheap transportation and have your

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address
FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

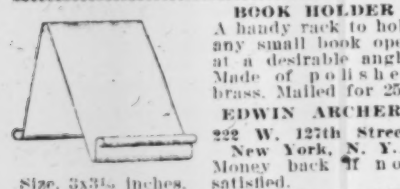
VULCANIZED FIBRE

Vulcanized Fibre

In Sheets, Tubes, Rods, Washers and Manufactured Shapes.

Empire Manufacturing Co.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

BOOK HOLDERS



A handy rack to hold any small book open at a desired angle. Made of polished brass. Mailed for 25c.
EDWIN ARCHER,
225 W. 12th Street,
New York, N. Y.
Money back if not satisfied.

BOOK MARKERS

VERA MARKERS
are quality in practicability. In helpfulness, in material and in value for all Bible students. \$1.25 per book. G. J. KORDULA,
1011 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

BEST BOOK MARKER
A Celluloid Device, 30 in set, 50c. They stay on. They do not tear. Sample 5c.
HENRY B. BOOK MARK CO., Providence, R. I.

MAGAZINE BINDING

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE MEMBERS
We bind this magazine in buckram in standard colors at \$1.25 per volume.
W. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants Row, Boston, Tel. Main 3212-W.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TERRITORY MANAGERS (four) in Ohio for advertising campaign with canvassers and sales work with grocery trade. Product well established. Salary and stock interest to right man. Able to make nominal investment in this company taking over profitable business. C. A. SPENCER, Sales Manager, Akron, Ohio.

LEATHER GOODS

LEATHER CASES, carrying three books; special lot to be closed out at \$2.00; made to sell at \$2.50. Send money order and if not perfectly satisfactory, money will be returned.
THE HYDE PARK BINDERY
Job and Edition Bookbinding
7 Reddy Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

NURSERIES

FINE SOUTHWESTERN TREES
Catalogue free on request.
T. F. Ewton, special agent, Dallas, Texas.
TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY,
Sherman, Texas.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS FILMS enlarged, hand-colored platinum. A. S. H. STUDIOS, 246 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRAFFIC MANAGER, 29 years' experience railway traffic, thoroughly familiar railroad routes, routes and accounts; also interstate commerce law and rulings. Address D 14, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

REFINED Swiss woman desires position, attendant or housekeeper, to small family; experienced, references. \$10 per week. F 14, 9300 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

SOUTHERN RESORTS

Hotel Chamberlin
OLD POINT COMFORT
Booklets at MARSHFIELD
245 Washington St., BAY
MOND & WHITE, 306
Washington St., HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPT.
of The Christian Science Monitor, or address
GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear
in all editions of

**SATURDAY'S
MONITOR**

Should reach the
Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN
FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper
Classification

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1922 Railway Exchange Bldg.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

We Furnish Lecture Invitations

Our Stationery Department guarantees quality, style and prompt execution of all work entrusted to us.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

We shall be pleased to have your orders for Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards and Correspondence Papers.

Send for our illustrated price list of Cross and Crown Jewelry. Always 14K gold.
Merrick
Whelan-Aehle-Hutchinson
Jewelry Company
LOCUST AT TENTH ST. LOUIS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

IN THE MIDST OF THE GREATEST

JANUARY WHITE SALE

Making possible quite wonderful varieties and economies worthy of genuine appreciation.

In the sections of
FRENCH LINGERIE AMERICAN MADE UNDERMUSLINS
FRENCH AND AMERICAN MADE BLOUSES
NEWEST STYLE CORSETS
EMBROIDERED HOUSEHOLD LINENS
FANCY LINENS
WHITE GOODS AND MANY OTHERS

STIX, BAER & FULLER D. G. CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OUR SPECIAL

3-lb. Box Bonbons and Chocolates
\$1.00
OYSTERS served in all styles at all hours

OPAL'S

N. E. cor. Kingshighway and Delmar
ST. LOUIS

THE ADALADE

Candy and Popcorn Novelty Shop
We take great pleasure in making our own candies of the purest goods. Creamery Butter used on our Popcorn. Crispettes and Delicious PUFFED RICE Dainties.
Hot roasted Peanuts and Salted Nuts of all kinds. 90 per cent for cleanliness.
Lindell 418. 313 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis

St. Louis Merchants

May send MONITOR advertising to MARSHALL E. GAMMON, 1922 Railway Exchange Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SEWARD FLAVORING EXTRACT CO.
37 EXTRACTS AND FLAVORINGS, 7 COLORINGS
Send 25c for a 2 oz. bottle of any flavoring or coloring you wish, and get 16 unusually good cooking recipes FREE
Agents Wanted. 3743 Finney Ave., ST. LOUIS

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Men-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis
Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

Harris
SHOE CO.
FRANK AMES, President
410 NORTH 6TH STREET
Men's Shoes Only
Exclusive Agents
Stacy-Adams Co.

Matthews
WANTS
YOUR HEAD
700 PINE ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.
SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT ST. LOUIS
\$3.00 and \$2.00 Hats
Silk Hats \$5.00

W. M. SUTHERLAND
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO.
Leath Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Churches, Banks and Office Bldgs.
Churches a specialty.

CONTRACTORS
W. M. SUTHERLAND
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO.
Leath Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Churches, Banks and Office Bldgs.
Churches a specialty.

ARCHITECTS
ALBERT B. GROVES
ARCHITECT
Stock Exchange Building
314 N. Fourth Street ST. LOUIS

PAINTING AND DECORATING
John Worstenholt
WALL PAPER AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS
Room Moulding, Job Plastering, Whitening and Tinting
915 S. Vandeventer Av., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARCHITECTS
ALBERT B. GROVES
ARCHITECT
Stock Exchange Building
314 N. Fourth Street ST. LOUIS

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 628 H. W. Heliman Bldg.

WEARING APPAREL

MATHESON
LOS ANGELES
—in the heart of the new shopping district—
THIS MONTH
Substantial savings on high class wearing apparel for men and women.

MATHESON
NEW STORE
737-741 South Broadway

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Home-Furnishing Bulletin No. 24

The Greatest Mid-Winter Sale of Worthy FURNITURE

And "Quality" Furnishings in all of our 34 years in business is now in progress!

Thousands of Articles now Very Specially Priced to make this your most profitable Home-Furnishing Buying opportunity. Don't fail to pay us a visit!

Barker Bros
ESTABLISHED 1883
America's Largest, Most Completely Stocked and Best Equipped Home-Furnishing House
716 to 738 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BOOK MARKERS

THE B & C MARKER
SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL MARKER
BINDER AND ELASTIC
30 IN COMPLETE SET
A Practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid, light and durable. Numerals do not erase or wash off. Cannot be dropped out of the book. Do not tear the pages. Special sizes made to order. For sale by book and art dealers, or write to us direct. Agents wanted.
Theo. A. Chelson, Mfr. of B. & C. Marker
208 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FLORISTS
Long Distance Phone Bell 7-1104
Kinloch Central 4131
7th at Locust
Muller's Florist
ST. LOUIS, MO.
3414-16-20 N. GRAND AVE.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING OFFICES TO LET
PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent mornings; most desirable location. Address A-14, 6030 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y.

ROOMS
LIGHT furnished room in elevator apartment; hot and cold water; electricity; gas. 421 Central Park West (103d st.). Gilman.

COMFORTABLE front room in private family; near Riverside Drive; phone; elevator. 316 W. 35th st. ENCL.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER — MISS ALICE FORESTRI, 82 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2816.

LAWYERS
D. W. STEELE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
40 Nassau Street, New York

W. D. HORD & HORD
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
28 Park Row, New York City

New York Merchants
may send MONITOR advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6225 Metropolitan Building.

Monitor advertisers know the confidence of Monitor readers in their offerings as fully as Monitor readers are assured of the integrity and reliability of Monitor advertisers

RESTAURANTS
Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
415 Washington Ave.
Phone Bell Main 512 ST. LOUIS
Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies

JEWELERS

FEAGANS & COMPANY
Exclusive Jewelers, Society Stationers.
Hotel Alexandria Bldg., Los Angeles.
Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.

SPECIALTIES

COLLECTION BAGS
Beautiful and dignified. Either metal or wooden handles finished to suit. Silk plush or velvet colors to harmonize.
\$3.75 to \$5.00
SEND FOR CIRCULAR
THE SPECIALTIES COMPANY
1701 W. Thirty-Eighth Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

W.B. Blackstone & Co.
January's Economy Events
Undermuslin Samples 1-3 Less
Waist Fashions for 1914 Underpericed
Dresses and Evening Gowns
25% to 50% off
Coats and Wraps at Substantial Savings
All Furs Greatly Reduced
Millinery at Unusual Reductions
318-320-322 South Broadway

MILLINERY

The Little Hat Shop
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
ERNEST GREENE
926 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Pianos and Player Pianos
We'll tell you the truth about the piano you buy and save you money. See us first.
SCHUBERT PIANOS
George H. Barnes Piano Co.
131 South Broadway

POULTRY

Johnston's Poultry Market
Poultry delivered free
1120 W. PICO STREET
Home 24151 Main 3491

EDUCATIONAL

LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF CULTURE
Age immaterial. Instruction confidential in correct social usages, laws of etiquette, polish of manner, art of receiving and entertaining socially, correct English, pleasant vocabulary and literary classics. Class or private lessons. 1148 Magnolia ave. Phone 52885. Lessons by correspondence.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

Harriet R. Crawford
PIANO TEACHER
2106 Eighth Avenue, LOS ANGELES
Home 72101
Young children a specialty.
Ten years' experience.

BYRNE VOLK

TEACHER OF VIOLIN
Phone 556788. 1317 1/2 Arapahoe St.

Mrs. Bertha M. Brown

PIANO
Leshetzky Method. 232 S. Benton Way
Phone 557009.

FREDK A HERMANN

Pianist and Organist
Western Representative for the Ostrovsky Musician's Hand Development Co.
104 Majestic Building.

Gertrude Ross

Pianist. Accompanist.
Teacher of Piano. Coaching.
1006 Alvarado St. 51063.

Mrs. Jones-Simmons

VOICE BUILDER
Studio 100-101 Blanchard Hall. 10082
Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Catherine Shank

SOPRANO TEACHER
Available for Concerts, Musicals, etc.
Studio, 701-702 Majestic Building.

REED LEWIS

PIANO TEACHER
1918 W. Sixth St. Telephone 58394

PIANO TUNING

FRED VERRY
Fine Art Piano Tuning
Wilshire 1772 Home 562154

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

ALLEN B. TERNON
Painting Contractor and Interior Decorator
3106 Hobart Boulevard
West 5780 Home 71134

DENTISTS

WILLIAM E. CHAPLINE, D.D.S., Dentist
1207 1/2 W. Washington St.
Phone: Home 2700; West 1281

COAL AND WOOD

PACIFIC WOOD & COAL CO.
Wholesale and Retail Fuel and Feed
Phone Main 7807. Home 10106

AUTOS FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE—Modern Touring car.
\$2.50 per hour. MR. WILLIAMSON, Wilshire 6207.

LOS ANGELES

Business firms who desire to advertise in the classified columns of the Monitor with other advertisers from this city may address DON E. GILMAN, 625 and 640 H. W. Heliman building, Los Angeles.

JEWELERS

FEAGANS & COMPANY
Exclusive Jewelers, Society Stationers.
Hotel Alexandria Bldg., Los Angeles.
Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.

SPECIALTIES

COLLECTION BAGS
Beautiful and dignified. Either metal or wooden handles finished to suit. Silk plush or velvet colors to harmonize.
\$3.75 to \$5.00
SEND FOR CIRCULAR
THE SPECIALTIES COMPANY
1701 W. Thirty-Eighth Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

The Union Lithograph Co.
741-757 Harrison St., SAN FRANCISCO
2030-12 East Seventh St., LOS ANGELES
Security Savings Bank, OAKLAND
LITHOGRAPHING
BOOK BINDING
Loose Leaf Supplies and Binders
Steel Die Embossing
Copper Plate Engraving and Printing
Bank and Office Supplies

PRINTING

Organization By-Laws
Wedding Invitations
Corresponding Papers, Personal Cards, etc.
Personal attention to all orders.
The Bolton Printing Company, Inc.
201 E. Fourth St., Los Angeles

OFFICE FURNITURE
Best Values
Office and Library
Furniture
PIERCE DESK CO.
732 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

REAL ESTATE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES
SEE CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY
for ranches; large or small, orange or lemon groves, city income or residence properties, loans or insurance. We can exchange clear Eastern property for California property. We buy, sell, lease, exchange and manage. Call or write us today.
CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.
SUITE 714 CENTRAL BLDG.
6th and Main Sts., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Bargain Home—10 living rooms, attic, basement, bath, two toilets, three lavatories; hand carved oak, mahogany, early birth and enamel interior, new soap, furnace, porches, patios; garage with two rooms and bath; lot 100x150 ft.; value \$200 per foot; all for \$25,000. Address owner, 811 Lake St., Los Angeles, Cal.

I have 10 acres best pear and fruit land near unlimited markets, close to Los Angeles; will sell at \$1000 per acre to develop balance; \$165,000 per acre with gravity water; half cash; references furnished. J. W. SCOTT, 714 CENTRAL BLDG., 105 Citizens Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

APARTMENTS TO LET
The Hale Apartments
1414 W. 10th St., Los Angeles
Nicely furnished 2 and 3 room modern apartments, \$25 and \$35 month. 52508 Wilshire 194.

Cragmont Apartments
1423 Magnolia Avenue
PLANNED by a woman for the comfort of women; new brick building; janitor service; telephone, steam heat, light, etc. Phone 55278.

HOUSES TO LET
FOR RENT—Four rooms, furnished, in double bungalow, all built-in conveniences. 719 W. 35th st. Tel. 24740.

BOARD AND ROOMS
NOTICE TO TENANTS
Desiring apartments, room to board in refined homes may secure lists from N. T. ALBRIGHT, 743 E. Hartford Ave.

ROOMS
FURNISHED ROOMS—Sunny front room, private home, excellent neighborhood; central 1223 Linwood ave.; 52525.

CONTRACTORS
LA DUNCAN
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, FIXTURES
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
7834 W. PICO ST.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ALLEN-NIGHT CONST. CO.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS, 1123 W. P. Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. F-1307. Correspondence invited.

ARCHITECTS
A. W. TYLER
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER-BUILDER
bungalows a specialty. 306 Black Bldg., 4th and Hill. Home F-1055. Los Angeles. Main 526.

CLEANERS AND DYERS
Looking For a Good Cleaner?
Phone: Home 10673
Sunset
South 6211
Work and Service
The Best

Los Angeles
Business firms who desire to advertise in the classified columns of the Monitor with other advertisers from this city may address DON E. GILMAN, 625 and 640 H. W. Heliman building, Los Angeles.

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Real Estate Market

Back Bay investment property appears again to be a prominent factor in the day's transactions of real estate, as it has proven to be a most desirable place for surplus money, and so long as their construction continues to solve the problems of convenient housekeeping they are likely to remain in favor among those who live in them and those who demand large dividends.

Papers have gone to record transferring title to two large five-story and basement brick apartment houses on Ivy street, near Audubon road, owned by Edith B. Spear, and assessed for \$66,000. The lots aggregate 11,187 square feet, and carry \$19,500 of the taxed value. Harry B. Blackmore is the buyer.

Final papers passed yesterday in the sale by the Associated Trust of the five-story, stone-front mercantile building and 4351 square feet of land, at 146 to 150 Congress street, to Amory A. Lawrence and another. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$142,400, of which \$104,400 is on the land. The Associated Trust takes back a 10-year lease of the property.

In connection with the above sale, Amory A. Lawrence and another, transfer to the Associated Trust, property in Brookline, as follows: 138 Mountfort street, frame dwelling, 16,250 feet of land, assessed on \$19,500, of which \$15,500 is on the land; adjoining lot, 10,250 feet of land, assessed on \$15,500; corner of St. Mary's street, 20,714 feet of land, and on Euston street, 22,240 feet of land, assessed on \$23,300. In all the above transactions the brokers were Henderson & Rose and Alfred H. Howard. Property in the South End district sold today, includes three 4-story brick buildings numbered 11 to 17 Compton street near Washington street, together with 3640 square feet of land. This estate is taxed to Benjamin Cohen for \$27,600 of which \$8,200 is land value. Morris Wico is the buyer.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS
Sale is reported of No. 8 Longfellow street, Dorchester, being a seven-room frame dwelling, with modern improvements and 4154 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$3000. The grantor was Thomas E. Rothwell, the purchaser, David A. Yuill, who has also purchased from the same grantor No. 81 Devon street, Dorchester, being a 10-room frame dwelling house with improvements and 3770 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$1500. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

SOUTH BOSTON SALE
Amy G. Willis has sold to Ralph H. Wight the frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 1361 square feet on Silver street, between Dorchester street and G street, assessed in her name for \$1600.

WEST ROXBURY ESTATE
The single frame house owned by Annie M. Hadden et al., located 59 Farrington street near Clement avenue, has been purchased by Sarah M. Hanlon. The improvements are taxed on \$3000 and the 4700 square feet of land carry an additional \$600.

BRIGHTON PURCHASE
Jane McMurtry has purchased from Ethel R. Millie, 8674 square feet of vacant land on Cheswick Hill avenue, Brighton, valued by the assessors at \$2600.

SALE IN CHARLESTOWN
The frame dwelling house known as 101 Decatur street, near Medford street, Charlestown, owned by Lillie White, has been sold to Harris S. Limer. The assessed valuation is \$1600, including 1037 square feet of land in the lot worth \$600.

OREGON GOVERNOR IS UNDER ARREST

PORTLAND, Ore.—Gov. Oswald West, Secretary of State Ben Olcott and State Treasurer Thomas B. Kay were arrested nominally on Tuesday on warrants issued at the instance of Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff to test the eight-hour law as affecting all the employees of the state institutions over which the three state officers, as a state board, have control.

The Governor is exempt from arrest under the constitution, but in a conference with the labor commissioner he waived his exemption in order to have a final test of the law.

LOS ANGELES TREE PLANTING TO BEGIN

LOS ANGELES—The board of public works has authorized the park department to put into operation at once the tree-planting proposition for which the city council recently made an appropriation of \$3500, says the Tribune.

It was considered desirable and consistent to plant on those streets which were connected with the county good roads system the same variety of trees that have been planted by the county forestry department.

WESTERNERS DEDICATE SCHOOL
ST. PAUL—Before a large audience at St. Louis Park residents, Gov. A. O. Eberhart recently formally closed the dedication of the new \$200,000 high school completed in that village, says the Dispatch.

POSTOFFICE UNDER INQUIRY
MINNEAPOLIS—The most rigorous and general investigation of a United States postoffice on record is proceeding here, says the Journal.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Blue Hill av., 1515-19, ward 24; William I. Estabrook; brick auto storage.
Northern av., near D street extension, ward 13; Boston Fish Market Corporation; frame store.
Thane st., 4, ward 20; Norman Clark, Jas. T. Hall; frame dwelling.
Danville st., 7, ward 22; L. B. Moulton; frame house.
Broad st., 85, ward 7; Southgate Press, J. R. Worcester & Co.; after printing, etc.
Cambridge st., 2035, ward 8; Fred L. Hewitt; fire lodgings.
Sumner st., 85, ward 26; Thomas Slate; after dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Associated Trust to Amory A. Lawrence et al., Congress st.; q. \$1.
Benjamin Cohen to Morris Wico, Compton st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Compton st.; q. \$1.
Edith B. Spear to Harry B. Blackman, Ivy st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
John E. Willis et al. to Ralph H. Wight, Selva st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Annie Eccleston et al. to Joseph Pease et al., Orient av.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Timothy McCarthy et al. to City of Boston, Oriental st.; q. \$1955.
Catherine J. Hardy to Hattie J. Harvey et al., Woodville st.; w. \$1.
Myer Litman to Rebecca G. Litman, Johnston pk.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Hub Real Estate Corporation to Fred J. Weyant, Bernard and Kingsdale sts.; q. \$1.
Fred J. Weyant to Hub Real Estate Corporation, Bernard and Kingsdale sts.; q. \$1.
Old Colony Real Estate Association, Inc. to Eugene F. O'Connor, Summer st.; q. \$1.
Bertha Rice to Esther Rice, Wayland st.; q. \$1.
Charles Williams et al. to Frank S. Lane, Cottage st.; d. \$3265.
Frank S. Lane to Charles F. Flynn, Cottage st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
John A. Haver et al. to Frederick M. Glynnland, South st.; q. \$1.
Winifred, to John A. Haver et al. to Sarah M. Hanlon, Farrington st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Mary M. Murphy to Annie M. Delin et al., Tremont st.; q. \$1.
Ethel R. Millie to Jane McMurtry, Chiswick rd.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Little White to Harris S. Limer, Decatur st.; q. \$1.

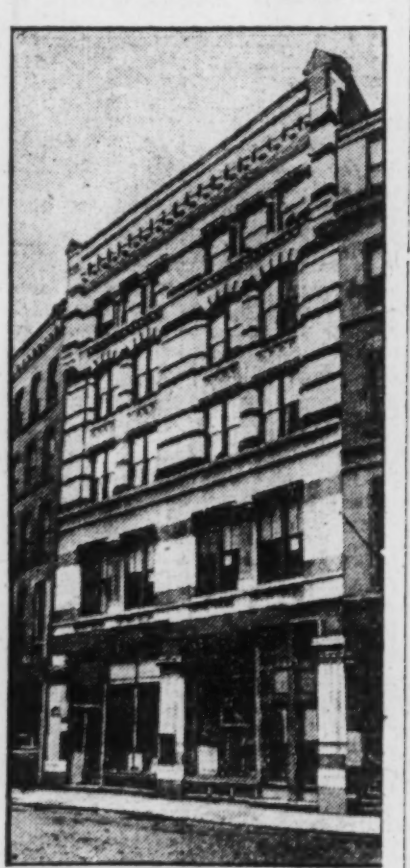
HYDE PARK
John D. Ballou to John H. Elliot, Lexington av.; q. \$1.

CHESLEA
Anna J. Black to Grace Ingalls, Washington av.; q. \$1.
Cheslea Sav. Bank to Margaret M. Bossey, Clinton st.; q. \$1.

REVERE
Mabel F. Carson to Carmela Mauriello, Beech rd. and Pomona st.; q. \$1.
Agnes L. Sullivan to Maria Marotta, Maple av.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Charles H. Cronin to City of Boston, Canterbury st.; w. \$1.

MERCANTILE BLOCK, CONGRESS STREET



BOUGHT BY AMORY A. LAWRENCE ET AL FROM THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

EVERY NORTH DAKOTA COUNTY WILL BE TAPPED BY RAILROAD AFTER NEXT SPRING COMES

FARGO, N. D.—Every county in North Dakota will have a railroad by the time the coming spring is fully on, says the Forum. Dunn county is the only one that has not yet been invaded by the steel rails, but the grading has been completed for the line which could easily have been laid had the railroad officials any idea the conditions would have been so favorable. McKenzie county, the only one without a railroad last year, secured the Great Northern line last fall.

Sherbrooke in Steele county, Center in Oliver, Manning in Dunn and Schafer in McKenzie, all county seats, are still without railway connections.

Sherbrooke has been trying for many years to secure a line. Steele county has had a branch of the Great Northern for nearly a score of years but it did not run in the direction of Sherbrooke. The Midland Continental may go to Sherbrooke next summer.

Center in Oliver county was not reached by the extension of the Northern Pacific north from Mandan. The line three years ago struck the east side of the county and left Center still out on the prairie.

SHIPPING NEWS

Coastwise vessels coming around Cape Cod proceeded with caution today because of the adverse weather conditions.

A wireless message reported the steamer Grecian, bound to Boston, from Philadelphia, had dropped anchors off Pollock rip early this morning. Astern of the Grecian is a steamer supposed to be the Juanita from Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk. Today the crew of the tender Azalea are reported to have rescued the crews of six of the schooner John Paul of Ellsworth, Me., which sank Monday while being towed to port by the revenue cutter Acushnet.

After the cutter Gresham left Boston this forenoon for Vineyard sound, wireless message was sent her to proceed to the immediate aid of the Boston schooner Helen Montague, in distress off Pollock rip. A wireless received here from the Acushnet reported the Montague had lost her mizzen mast. Rescue of the crew of three men on board the Leigh Valley barge 788, which broke adrift from the tug Irvington and went on the bar off Great Point was effected Tuesday night by the Coskata coast guards who put out in their lifeboat. The Boston fishing schooner Two Brothers, Captain Larsen, reached Nantucket harbor after being swept seaward when her masting of Sankaty head parted. A volunteer crew from the cutter Acushnet took off the crew of the schooner G. M. Porter, Perth Amboy for Rockland with coal, when the vessel dragged in near Bass river.

Captain Bunnell of the Clyde liner Carib, which reached port today, stated that he passed a sunken three-masted schooner off Cape Poge Tuesday, which is probably the John Paul, which sank while in tow of the revenue cutter Acushnet. Captain Bunnell reported that he had rounded Cape Cod and came into the bay with no guides but his sounding lead, owing to thick vapor rising from the water. Adverse conditions were encountered on the passage from Jacksonville and Brunswick. She brought 40,000 rail-roads ties, and general cargo, tying up at Lewis wharf.

Fishing operations have been hampered by zero temperature. Not one vessel reached T wharf today and the only business done on the pier was based on the light receipts from other ports, by rail and steamer. The steamer City of Gloucester came down from Gloucester just before noon with one box and five barrels fresh fish. On the train from Bath and coast ports came one car frozen, 14 boxes and 22 barrels fish.

Reports from Gloucester show conditions there to be the same as at Boston. Not one vessel reached that port with fish. Some receipts of late Tuesday afternoon were shipped to Boston by steamer. Business was dull.

Capt. Tony Brown is to command the new fishing vessel recently launched at Storey's yard, Essex. The boat is a modern schooner of 118.22 gross and 78.12 net tons, and has been named the Ralph Brown. She will engage in haddock fishing. Measurements are: Length, 96.4 feet; beam, 23.3 feet, and depth, 11.0 feet. At present she lies at Leighton's wharf, Gloucester, where she is being rigged.

Sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Almirante, bound for Kingston, Colon and Santa Marta, were many tourists, among whom were Stanley F. Goggins, Miss E. P. Putnam, Miss Anna M. Putnam, of Boston; Mrs. Charles Ponton and Miss Caroline Ponton of Providence.

TALK GIVEN ON GIRLS OF SPAIN

MEDFORD, Mass.—Mrs. Faye Howard, executive secretary of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, gave an illustrated lecture on the work of this organization before the students of Jackson College in Robinson hall Tuesday afternoon. The All-Around Club has recently become affiliated with the institute.

This evening in Packard hall Sanford Foster of Boston, an expert upon immigration questions, will speak on "Immigration" under auspices of the Menorah Society.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs El Norte, Galveston; Prinz Joachim, Colon, etc; Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Jos di Giorgio, Port Antonio; Laristen, Caibarien, etc; Henrik Ibsen, Savannah.

FAIR BUILDING PRIZES AWARDED.
MILWAUKEE—The Wisconsin Pan-American commission has awarded prizes for plans for the Wisconsin building at the San Francisco fair as follows, says the Journal: First, Robert A. Messner & Bros., Milwaukee; second, Gustav Dick, Milwaukee; third, M. B. Waters, Oshkosh.

FIREMEN SAVE MONTREAL HOUSES
MONTREAL, Que.—Fire which started in the business center of Montreal was subdued Tuesday afternoon only after hard work by the firemen. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. The four-story warehouse of Fotheringham & Workman was wrecked.

ROAD TO PLACE CORN CLUBS IN THREE STATES

Educational Departments of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Ask to Help in Giving an Impetus to This Crop Culture

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN

PORTLAND, Ore.—A boys' corn club is to be organized in every country school district in Oregon, Washington and Idaho served by the O. W. R. & N. Company lines, according to plans being made by R. B. Miller, traffic manager of the company. Mr. Miller hopes to have the department of education in each state cooperate with him in the work.

Corn clubs have worked wonderful results in other states; they have stimulated the production of corn and have encouraged boys, and girls, too, in agricultural pursuits.

The O. W. R. & N. Company recently has conducted a series of corn displays in the Northwest with corn grown from seed which it distributed free to the farmers last spring. Now, to give further impetus to corn culture in the Northwest, it proposes to conduct these contests among the boys.

The O. W. R. & N. Company will give cash and other prizes in each county, says the Oregonian, but it is believed that the local bankers, merchants and farmers' organizations will supplement this with additional awards.

The company will supply acclimated seed to boys who enter into the contests. It will supply seed, also, to farmers who want to grow corn on their own places. In its seed distribution planned for next spring the company agrees to buy all the corn grown from this seed that in turn can be used for seed and to pay for it at the rate of \$80 per ton.

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF MINNEAPOLIS GET MORE SALARY

Minimum Is Increased to \$750 and Maximum to \$1200 by the Report of Subcommittee

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Increasing the minimum salary paid Minneapolis school teachers from \$600 to \$700 a year, new rules proposed by a subcommittee of the board of education's educational committee, increase the maximum to \$1200 instead of \$1100, says the Journal. Formerly, teachers' salaries were increased either \$50 or \$100 a year at the discretion of the superintendent. The new rules propose to increase the salaries automatically \$50 a year for five years for the regular group and for three years for the special attainment group.

Elementary teachers are divided into three groups by the rules. The first is called the probation group. Teachers of the minimum professional qualifications and of four years' experience or less are to be appointed to this group and reappointed to the same until the number of years' experience in Minneapolis or elsewhere shall equal at least four. If, at the end of this period they are not considered qualified to be promoted to the regular group, the second of the classification, they are to be considered ineligible for reappointment.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Carib, Bunnell, Jacksonville and Brunswick.

Cleared
Str Nantucket, Berry, Baltimore via Newport News by C. H. Maynard.

Sailed
Strs Denbigh Hall (Br), New York; Katherine Park (B), Newport News; Nantucket, Baltimore via Newport News; H. M. Whitney, New York; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, Lexington (from quarantine), Philadelphia; Kyno (Br), Hull, via New York; Millinocket, Stockton, Me; Ranvik (Nor), Avonmouth; Int. Philadelphia, twg bgs Kimberston, and Eagle Hill.

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DENVER CHAMBER OUTLINES PLAN FOR CITY WORK

Upbuilding of Municipality the Undertaking for 1914—State Fund for Panama-Pacific Fair Is to Be Raised by Members

PUBLICITY IS MOTIVE

DENVER—Plans for the main constructive lines along which the Denver Chamber of Commerce will work during 1914 have been completed and will be announced in detail. The aim is to have the chamber render its greatest service for the upbuilding of Denver during 1914, says the Times. The main outlines of the 1914 campaign are as follows:

To raise a fund for the representation of Colorado at the Panama Pacific exposition. This campaign will be directed by E. L. Scholtz. The committee will start out to raise \$30,000 as a minimum, with the expectation of attaining a total of \$100,000.

To annex the Big Horn section in Wyoming as Denver trade territory, which is made feasible through the opening of this country by the Burlington railroad. Hitherto much of this trade has gone to Kansas City and Omaha. In starting the movement a trade excursion will be sent from Denver through the territory probably next month.

To advertise Colorado's new farm lands and the abundant supply of water for irrigation purposes and bring many farmers to Colorado. In this connection the Chamber of Commerce is working with Governor Ammons in obtaining plans from other states, by which state funds may be lent to farmers on a safe and helpful basis.

To bring new factories to Denver. Three have been obtained already by the industrial bureau of the chamber. In addition to the fund expected from the city for this campaign, money is to be raised by private subscription.

To increase the live-stock raising in Colorado by encouraging the farmers to give more attention to cattle. An especial effort will be made to induce the farmers to raise more hogs, as there is a big shortage in hogs compared with other live stock raised.

The other subjects to which the chamber will give all aid possible are the Moffat tunnel and a regional bank for Denver.

MUSIC

MEISTERSINGER DATE FIXED

With a cast including a number of Metropolitan Opera House stars, the Boston Opera Company will produce Wagner's "Meistersinger" on Jan. 23, Joseph Urban directing the stage and Andre Caplet conducting the music.

Carl Jarn will be the tenor and Mme. Gadsby the soprano. Paolo Ludikar, the Boston opera bass, will sing in the role of Hans Sachs. Other artists taking part are Robert Lehnardt (Beckmesser), Albert Reiss (David), Mme. Rienska and Messrs. Braun, Murphy, Mayer, Audisio, Quessel, Everett, Blanchard, Ananian, Hager, White and Sillich.

Mme. Caroline White visits the opera house on the evening of Jan. 19, singing in "Aida." With her will appear Mme. D'Alvarez, Mr. Martinielli, Mr. Amato and Mr. Ludikar.

MICHIGAN A. C. WINS WITH RIFLE IN FIRST SHOOT

WASHINGTON—Michigan Agricultural College, with 963 points out of a possible 1000, made the high score in the first matches of the intercollegiate shooting championship of the United States. The results of which were announced Tuesday. The scores for each class follow:

Class 1—Minnesota 940, Georgia 868, California 917, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 901, Michigan A. C. 963, Iowa 933, West Virginia 943, Princeton 940, Purdue 912, Massachusetts A. C. 940, Harvard and Norwich also failed to fire their first match.

Class 2—Vermont 943, Kansas 845, Cornell 934, Columbia 840, U. S. Naval Academy 900, Lehigh 866, Dartmouth 827, Washington State 804, Maine 878, Oklahoma A. C. and Clemson failed to report.

Class 3—Illinois 902, Kansas Aggies 845, Pennsylvania 831, Louisiana 840, Notre Dame 892, Pennsylvania State 840, Worcester P. I. 883, Oregon A. C. 840.

MASS. MEN WIN AT PINEHURST
PINEHURST, N. C.—First division survivors of Tuesday's first round of match play in the tournament of the Winter Golf League were as follows:

L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, N. J.; R. M. Mammel, Fox Hills, L. I.; R. M. Purves, Woodland, Mass.; J. L. Hazen, Oakland, L. I.; W. J. McDonald, Calumet Club, Chicago; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, Mass.; Z. F. Miller, Dunwoody, N. Y.; and Harold Slater, Fox Hills, L. I.

Mrs. Herbert Johnson of the Bethlehem Country Club, New Hampshire, and Mrs. M. M. Ormish of Brooklyn remain in the first flight of the women's event.

PUBLIC RIGHTS IS TOPIC
James A. McKibben, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed the Wells Memorial Labor Forum last evening on "Rights of the Public in Labor Disputes."

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
La Lorraine, for Havre, Jan. 14
Caroline, for Havre, Jan. 14
Lafayette, for Liverpool, Jan. 14
Stamland, for Dover-Antwerp, Jan. 14
Belvedere, for Algiers, Jan. 14
Canton, for Naples, Jan. 15
Baltic, for Liverpool, Jan. 15
St. Paul, for Southampton, Jan. 15
Cyprus, for New York, Jan. 15
Marland, for London, Jan. 15
Germany, for Marseilles, Jan. 15
Verona, for Naples-Genoa, Jan. 15
Scharnhorst, for Bremen, Jan. 15
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Jan. 20
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Jan. 20

Sailings from Boston

Alania, for Liverpool, Jan. 20
Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg, Jan. 22
Nordland, for Glasgow, Jan. 22
Saganore, for Liverpool, Jan. 22
Devonian, for Liverpool, Jan. 23
Avalon, for Liverpool, Jan. 23
Canopic, for Liverpool, Jan. 31
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 31

Sailings from Philadelphia

Haverford, for Liverpool, Jan. 17
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 20
Merion, for Liverpool, Jan. 31

Sailings from Portland

Isolan, for Glasgow, Jan. 15
Donsland, for Liverpool, Jan. 24

Sailings from Halifax

Tunisian, for Liverpool, Jan. 17
Corseuil, for Liverpool, Jan. 21
Royal Guard, for Liverpool, Jan. 24
Alsatian, for Liverpool, Jan. 31

Sailings from St. John

Hesperian, for Liverpool, Jan. 21
Rutland, for Liverpool, Jan. 31

Sailings from Montreal

All sailings from Montreal and Quebec go from Portland, Me., or Halifax, N. S.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Merion, for Philadelphia, Jan. 14
Canadian, for Boston, Jan. 15
Cedric, for New York, Jan. 15
President Grant, for New York, Jan. 17
Alsatian, for Halifax, Jan. 17
Michigan, for Boston, Jan. 17
Cyprus, for New York, Jan. 17
Grappling, for St. John, Jan. 21
Bohemian, for Boston, Jan. 22
Scutian, for Halifax, Jan. 24
Canada, for Portland, Jan. 24
Carmaria, for New York, Jan. 24
Tentonia, for Halifax, Jan. 24
Alania, for Boston, Jan. 29
Baltic, for New York, Jan. 29
Winifred, for Liverpool, Jan. 29
Mauretanian, for New York, Jan. 31
Tunisian, for Halifax, Jan. 31

Sailings from London

Minnetonka, for New York, Jan. 17
Mesaba, for New York, Jan. 22
Minneapolis, for New York, Jan. 31

Sailings from Southampton

Philadelphia, for New York, Jan. 14
George Washington, for New York, Jan. 18
Olympic, for New York, Jan. 21
President Grant, for New York, Jan. 21
New York, for New York, Jan. 21
America, for New York, Jan. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm der Gr., for New York, Jan. 28
St. Paul, for New York, Jan. 28

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York, Jan. 17
Pretorian, for Boston, Jan. 17
Caledonia, for New York, Jan. 24
Scutian, for Portland, Jan. 24
Carmaria, for New York, Jan. 31
Ionian, for Boston, Jan. 31

Sailings from Hamburg

Pretoria, for New York, Jan. 15
Rhuetia, for Boston, Jan. 17
President Grant, for New York, Jan. 21
America, for New York, Jan. 21
Armenia, for Philadelphia, Jan. 27
Pennsylvania, for New York, Jan. 29
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York, Jan. 31

Sailings from Bremen

George Washington, for New York, Jan. 17
Korin, for Boston, Jan. 21
Herman, for New York, Jan. 24
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, for New York, Jan. 31

Sailings from Havre

La Savoie, for New York, Jan. 17
Kochamburg, for New York, Jan. 17
Florida, for New York, Jan. 24
France, for New York, Jan. 24
Chicago, for New York, Jan. 24
La Provence, for New York, Jan. 31

Sailings from Antwerp

Kronland, for New York, Jan. 17
Manitou, for Boston, Jan. 22
Finland, for New York, Jan. 24
Zeeland, for New York, Jan. 31

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York, Jan. 17
Potsdam, for New York, Jan. 24

Sailings from Genoa

America, for New York, Jan. 20
Europe, for New York, Jan. 27
Prinzess Irene, for New York, Jan. 27

747 in 1912.
BAR SILVER PRICES
 LONDON—Bar silver steady, 26s, unchanged.
 NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 57½¢; Mexican dollars 44½¢.
 Ross; Lenox
 Rogers; Y. F. W. Hahn of Hahn
 Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Rochester; Lenox
 Webster; Pa. F. S. Brown of
 San Francisco; H. C. Rogers of
 H. M. Rogers Co.; U. S.
 Parsons; H. C. Flores of Sue de
 Camorra; Essex.
 Savannah; C. MacDonald of C. A.
 Well Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Schenectady; N. Y. J. L. Patton of Patton
 & Hall; U. S.

Hoss: Lenox.
 Rochester, N. Y.—W. Hahn of Hahn
 Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Lee & Webster: Lenox.
 Rogersford, Pa.—H. Brown; U. S.
 San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. & C. Rogers
 of H. M. Rogers Co.; U. S.
 San Jose, Cal.—H. C. Flores of Sue de
 Camoros & Paster.
 Sacramento, Cal.—S. MacDougall of C. A.
 Well Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—J. L. Patton of Pat-
 ton & Hall; U. S.

Leading Events in Athletics

TUFTS ENGAGES J. P. SLATTERY AS BASEBALL COACH

Former American League Catcher Will Call Out Candidates About March 1—Schedule Contains Big List of Games

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

MEDFORD—Dean Frank G. Wren, chairman of the Tufts College advisory board, announced this morning the appointment of John P. Slattery of Jamaica Plain, a former American league catcher, as baseball coach for this spring. The new coach has played with the Boston, Chicago and Washington American teams, and with Milwaukee, Toronto and Oakland. His last professional engagement was with Toronto, several years ago, when he led the league in both batting and fielding.

Mr. Slattery is rated as a wonderful batter and is expected to turn out a hitting team at Tufts, in which department previous teams have always been weak. He is now a sporting writer and is considered an expert on baseball. He will call the candidates out about March 1, and with practically veteran material in every position, he should be able to turn out a wonderful team.

The baseball schedule was also announced this morning and Manager Ford has arranged for 23 games, seven of them at home. The team will make a long vacation trip through New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, playing seven games, before the season really starts at Tufts. Williams and Lafayette appear on the schedule for the first time in a number of years, while Lehigh, West Point and Bates reappear after being dropped for one year. Tufts is also given an important place on the Yale schedule, just previous to the championship series with Harvard. The schedule is as follows:

April 11, Boston College at Medford; 15, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 16, Syracuse at Syracuse, N. Y.; 17, Lehigh at Bethlehem, Pa.; 18, Lafayette at Easton, Pa.; 20, Fordham at Fordham, N. Y.; 21, Seton Hall at South Orange, N. J.; 22, West Point at West Point, N. Y.; May 1, Amherst at Amherst; 6, Lafayette at Medford; 8, Holy Cross at Worcester; 9, Williams at Williamstown; 12, Dartmouth at Medford; 14, Bowdoin at Medford; 15, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 16, University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 22, Bates at Lewiston, Me.; 23, Bowdoin at Portland, Me.; 30, M. A. C. at Medford; June 1, Holy Cross at Medford; Brown at Providence, R. I.; 10, Yale at New Haven; 15, Brown at Medford.

WESLEYAN FIVE DEFEATS YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale lost its first basketball game at home Tuesday night when Wesleyan won, 31 to 19. Yale's passing was constantly blocked, while Winchester and Trevithick of the visitors took successive goals from the middle of the playing surface that looked impossible.

From the first whistle the visitors led, the first half closing 13 to 10 in their favor. Yale was beaten by the Wesleyan strategy and only one regular finished the game. Smith's seven goals from foul was the feature of the Yale play. The lineup:

YALE: Olsen, Weiner, r.f.; Eaton, Stackpole, Rickford, l.f.; Winchester, Smith, Stackpole, c.; Olsen, Dunn, 1; Conway, Sautter, r.g.; Winslow, Hensley, Dunn, l.g.; Trevithick, Wescott. Score, Wesleyan 31, Yale 19. Goals from floor, Yale, Stackpole 3, Olsen 2, Dunn 1; Wesleyan, Trevithick 4, Winchester 6, Eaton 3, Allison 1. Goals from foul, Yale, Smith 7; Wesleyan, Eaton 3. Referee, Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire, Lee, Columbia. Time, 20m. halves.

AMHERST AWARDS BASEBALL "A'S"

AMHERST, Mass.—The student council of Amherst College announced Tuesday the official awarding of "A's" to the following baseball men:

H. P. Partenheimer of Greenfield, P. A. Proudfoot of Roselle, N. J.; E. S. Searle of Hadley, G. H. Williamson of Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. de Castro of New York, J. R. Kimball of Orange, J. W. Strahan of Newark, R. A. Robinson of Louisville, H. C. Swasey of South Berwick, Me.; E. H. Goodridge of Fitchburg, A. H. Washburn of Boston, C. F. Bailey of Montpelier, Vt., and H. E. Shaw of Monson.

M'LEAN SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

NEW YORK—John B. McLean is believed to be the first player to sign one of the new forms of National league contracts. The big catcher signed in the New York National league club offices Tuesday. The club also received the signed contract of Ferdinand Schupp, a young pitcher.

MANAGER FOR TORONTO FEDERALS

CHICAGO—President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league returned here Tuesday after a short visit in the East, and said that the Toronto club had a player ready to sign as manager of that club. He also made the announcement that the Buffalo club had signed three major league players.

TO START DEFIANCE WORK SOON

BATH, Me.—Construction work on the sloop Defiance is expected to start in a few days following the announcement that the first carload of metal had been shipped here from Taunton, Mass., Tuesday.

ENTRIES COMING FAST FOR C. A. C. ATHLETIC MEET

Thirteen Relay Races Already Booked for Indoor Games Jan. 24—Harvard to Compete

Thirteen relay races have already been booked for the coming indoor games to be held the 24th of this month under the auspices of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps in its armory on Irvington street, and these added to the already long list of individual entries that are arriving steadily promise to make this meet the most successful of its kind ever held in this city. The meet is so early in the season that it comes before any of the other big meets scheduled, and managers of many school and club teams plan to use this opportunity to give their men a thorough tryout.

Many of the relay teams that have sent in their entries have left the work of matching them with other teams to Manager Osthues, and this has been done, an effort being made to run the teams against opponents of about their own strength. In a number of instances, however, the teams have matched themselves against teams that have been rivals in former years, and these races are expected to furnish some good relay running.

The race between Harvard and the Boston Athletic Association relay team over the short distance promises to be fast. Some of last year's freshman team are now trying for the Harvard varsity and new material has resulted in a general increase of speed. Tufts and the Massachusetts Agricultural College will meet again this year and the race will be one of the best of the evening. Tufts won last year by only a few feet.

Other relay races booked are: Roxbury Latin v. Volkman, Cambridge Y. M. C. A. v. Somerville Y. M. C. A., Huntington School v. Posse Gym, Chelsea High v. Dedham High, Arlington High v. Worcester Academy, Filene's v. Boston Letter Carriers, Cambridge Latin v. Country Day School and Brookline Gym v. Newton Y. M. C. A. The entries for the meet close Jan. 16. These should be sent to B. B. Osthues, manager, South State Armory, Boston.

HARVARD NOT TO SWIM YALE TEAM

Harvard varsity swimmers will not compete with Yale this year, as Yale's swimming season ends so much earlier than Harvard's that the managements could not arrange a date. Meets with the Brookline gymnasium team, the Brookline Swimming Club, and the Brown University team are, however, planned, though the exact dates have not been definitely decided upon.

The interclass swimming meet will be held in the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. tank Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The events will be the relay race, the 100-yard swim, and the 50-yard dash. This meet will be open to all members of the university.

STEVENS HEADS BAY STATE A. A.

Directors of the Bay State Amateur Athletic Association are to hold a meeting soon to name the quarters which will be used by the club during 1914. Officers were elected for the current year at a meeting held Tuesday.

W. H. Stevens was chosen president. For a long time he was chairman of the runs and tours committee of the club. J. J. McNamara was elected vice-president; S. J. Swett, secretary-treasurer, and the board of directors comprise former President E. A. Gilmore, Dr. H. D. Boyd, Chase Langmaid, R. R. Ross and Joseph Donovan.

ROBINSON SIGNS WITH ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Manager Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals announced Tuesday that he has come to terms with Pitcher Robinson, who was traded to St. Louis by Pittsburgh in the recent deal by which Kometich, Mowrey and Harmon were transferred to the Pittsburgh Nationals.

NO IMPEDED PROGRESS

BRISTOL, R. I.—Developments at the Herreshoff boat shops today, when the keel plates were being tested for the cup defender for the Vanderbilt syndicate, showed that the yacht will have a remarkably easy form without the least particle to impede progress.

B. S. C. HOLDS BANQUET

The Brookline Swimming Club held its fifth anniversary dinner Tuesday evening. H. D. Holm was toastmaster. George Meehan, Benjamin James and E. A. Church, winners in the club's fall outdoor point competition, were awarded silver medals.

W. L. C. DINES TOMORROW

The Winter League Club will hold its annual banquet at the Quincy house tomorrow evening. President H. A. McGreen will preside and President Laurin of the Boston Americans and President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals will be among the guests.

WRESTLING MEET IN N. Y. TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Nineteen wrestlers from many countries will compete here tonight in the international wrestling tournament at Madison Square Garden.

HARVARD MEETS M. A. C. SEVEN AT ARENA TONIGHT

Crimson Looks for Hard Contest and Will Use Regular Defense—Hopkins Back in Game

Harvard meets the Massachusetts Agricultural College hockey seven at the Boston Arena this evening in what promises to be a close contest, and, realizing this fact, the Crimson team will have its regular defense in the game. Hopkins, who has been out of the game since the trip to Syracuse, will play tonight, and is expected to strengthen the team, especially in the attack.

A number of local stars will be in the visitors lineup, among them Capt. D. Jones of Melrose, David Buttrick, John Hutchinson and Ross of Arlington; Chisholm of Melrose and Archibald of Waltham. The teams lineup as follows:

HARVARD: M. A. C.: Smart, r.w.; Jones, l.w.; Phillips, c.; Hutchinson, w.; Johnson, w.; Hopkins, l.w.; Fernald, l.w.; Claffin, c.p.; Archibald, c.p.; Ross, c.p.; Carochan, g.; Buttrick, g.

MORE TRACK MEN REPORT AT TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Under the direction of Coach John A. MacDonald, the Tufts College track team candidates worked out for the second time Tuesday afternoon. There were several additions to the squad because of the announcement that men were wanted for the field events and the longer run. It is altogether probable that other men besides the relay team will be entered in the coming meets this winter.

Swenson '16, member of the freshman relay team last year, was out for the first time. He did good work during the outdoor season last year as a half-mile, Stafford '16, the varsity second baseman of the baseball team, was also out for the first time. He was a member of the Dean Academy relay team. The coach put the men through a strenuous workout in the baseball cage. Others among the new candidates were Lindstot '15, Da Mota '15 and Morison '16.

CUTLER STILL LEADS YAMADA

NEW YORK—Albert Cutler retained his lead over Koji Yamada in their 14.1 ball-line billiard match Tuesday. Cutler ran out his 500 points while the Japanese was getting 447 for the day's play. This made Cutler's total 1000 to 925 for Yamada. Cutler won the afternoon match, 200 to 178, and got 300 in the evening game while his opponent made 209.

The play in the new game was slower than in the opening contests, it taking Cutler 34 innings to run out his 300 in the evening. Monday night he made the same score in 27 innings. The best run of the day was made by Yamada, 46, in the third inning of the night game. Cutler's best effort gave him 23. In the opening contest Cutler made a high run of 100 and Yamada one of 82.

CINCINNATI HIT VOTED AGAINST

PHILADELPHIA—All the changes proposed by the rules committee of the Baseball Writers Association were adopted by a vote of the members of the organization, except the one known as the "Cincinnati base hit." The result of the balloting was announced Tuesday by Secretary Wane, who said that 35 members voted against the "Cincinnati base hit," and 26 in favor of it. This opposition was particularly strong among the New York and Chicago writers.

The only other proposed change that did not meet with almost unanimous approval was that giving a stolen base and a battery error on the same play. This proposition, however, was carried 3 to 1.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Abbotts Woods Good
Ashmont playground Good
Burling Field Good
Charlestown Good
Charlestown playground Excellent
Commonwealth park Good
Cottage Street park Good
First Street playground Good
Franklin Field Good
Gibson playground Good
Neponset Good
North Brighton Good
Randolph street Fair
Savin Hill Good
Strawberry Good
Scribner pond Good
Whitman Field playground Good
Wood Island Good
Orient Heights Good
Mystic Rough

SHEPPARD TO QUIT ATHLETICS

NEW YORK—M. W. Sheppard, the famous middle-distance runner has announced that he will quit athletic competition this winter. In the 1908 Olympic games he won the 800 and 1500-meter races for the United States establishing new records in both events.

I. A. A. DEFEATS PILGRIMS

The Irish-American Athletic Association of Boston defeated the Pilgrim A. A. in the first of their series of hockey games in the Boston Arena Tuesday night, by a score of 6 goals to 4.

FEDERALS SIGN MOWREY

BALTIMORE—Michael Mowrey of the Pittsburgh National League club has signed a three-year contract with the local Federal league club.

SOCCER WORK AT YALE BEGUN IN BASEBALL CAGE

Captain Shepard Has Squad of About Twenty-Five Players, Eleven Being Insignia Men, Out for Daily Practice Sessions

PROSPECTS BRIGHT

NEW HAVEN—Some 25 candidates for the Yale varsity team are now practicing daily under Shepard in the baseball cage, and until the weather permits of outdoor playing, the individual indoor coaching will be supplemented by daily running. The work at present will consist in practice at handling the ball, shooting, and goal tending, as there can be no team work in the cage.

Only three men were lost from the squad last spring by graduation, leaving a strong nucleus for the team this year, since 14 insignia men will be eligible again. Of the men lost by graduation, W. G. Dickey, fullback, will be the most serious loss, as there are but few candidates for the fullback positions. But the squad this year has received valuable additions from the freshman class, and in the fall games there were three first-year men in the team—Gifford, Tucker, and Perkins.

The position at goal this year will be very well taken care of by T. L. Brantley and R. Rodie, both of whom have had much experience, and are skilled players. With Captain Shepard at fullback, a very strong defense will be possible. But one of the problems will be to develop another fullback to play with him.

A large number of halfbacks will furnish hard competition this year for these positions. It is probable that J. Ogden, acting captain throughout the fall, will not be in the game this spring; so that all three positions at halfback are unsettled. At present W. Gager, R. Gamble and Perkins are three of the most promising men.

For the forward positions, too, there will be much competition. W. Tucker, the freshman who played on the Andover team last year which defeated Yale, is the logical candidate for the center position. He is quick and very clever at handling the ball and should develop into a very strong man. B. Tripp, at right wing, should have no difficulty, either, in holding that position. He is a very fast man, cool-headed, and is very clever at advancing the ball down the field. He should prove to be one of the strong collegiate wings this year. The other forward positions are less certain.

At left wing, S. Smith, T. Stanley and A. W. Shutter are close competitors and all men of experience. The inside positions will be filled, temporarily at least, by T. Marache and R. Chamberlain.

The greatest problem before Captain Shepard now is to settle the coaching question. It is unlikely that he will be able to secure a highly paid professional coach, although the team needs further coaching. At present he expects the same resident New Haven coach that worked with the team last year and through the fall to be reengaged. Coach Greer has in the past secured very good results, although his experience has been somewhat limited. Should he take up the spring work, the most pressing problem before him will be the development of the scoring powers of the team.

The men work well together in advancing the ball, and should prove exceptionally strong in this department of the game. But skill in quick, decisive shooting at the right moment must be developed, since it is in this that the team's greatest weakness lies. The halfbacks, also, must be improved in the breaking up of the plays of the opposing forwards.

As soon as the weather permits the men will be given their first game against a New Haven team. In addition to the regular league schedule, there will be a number of games arranged later with local and other teams. There are five games on the regular schedule, as follows:

March 14, Pennsylvania at New Haven; 21, Haverford at New Haven; 28, Columbia at New Haven; April 4, Harvard at Cambridge; 25, Cornell at Ithaca.

SHECKARD NOT SATISFIED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—James Sheckard has sent a telegram to John B. Barbour of the Pittsburgh Federal League Club, which stated that the terms which Sheckard was offered to manage the local club were unsatisfactory.

RUDOLPH SIGNS CONTRACT

President J. E. Gaffney of the Boston National League Baseball Club has signed Richard Rudolph, the pitcher, for 1914 and 1915. Rudolph came to the Boston club from the Toronto club last season.

CHICAGO SIGNS LATHROP

CHICAGO—Secretary Harry Grabner of the Chicago Americans has received the signed contract of William Lathrop of Notre Dame University. Lathrop is a right-handed pitcher and was with the local club last season.

DETROIT REJECTS DATES

DETROIT—The dates awarded to Detroit by the International Skating Union of America have been rejected by the management of the rink to which they were offered, and the meet probably will be held elsewhere.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By EDWARD B. WESTON

HIGH ARCHERY SCORES

While preparing the last edition of Spalding's Archery Guide I collected all the high practice scores that I could find. They were published with the following introduction, quoted from Mr. Thompson: "To the earnest and thoughtful toxophile the study of the fine performances of his brother archers is always a source of pleasure, and is not without valuable results. It is said that 'we grow like that we contemplate,' and the careful examination of the records left us by the veterans of our craft reveals to us the wonderful possibilities of the bow when wielded by the trained hand of the finished archer."

I have been interested in revising this list and bringing it to date. Twice in the Forest and Stream, and also by correspondence, I have asked for highest scores, but the response has not been great. This is the reason why the list is not longer, and one reason why errors may be found.

I have reported no York round scores of less than 400, and no American or team round scores of less than 500. Many of the recent scores I have taken from Dr. Elmer's fine reports in the Forest and Stream; and many of those made long ago, from Mr. Thompson's "How to Train in Archery."

For the sake of comparison I first quote Horace A. Ford's great private practice scores:

Mr. Ford says: "Under the risk of being considered egotistical, but to oblige the request of several correspondents, I now give specimens of my private practice, I need hardly say my best."

The only proof that these wonderful scores were ever made, is Ford's word for it. He did not hesitate to report them because some one might not believe them. Major Fisher in writing the sketch of Ford in "Badminton," referring to his best public double York round score, 245-1251, made in Cheltenham in 1875, says he is "free to confess I do not think it will ever be equaled in public."

"Fine as Mr. Ford's scores made in public are . . . they are entirely eclipsed by some of those he is believed to have made in his private practice. Some of these are so marvelous (when the difficulty of getting up to, or getting over so little over 600, on the single York round is considered), that their accuracy and fairness have been questioned. I am happy, therefore, in being able to testify that I have no sort of doubt whatever on the subject myself. Major Fisher testified to that of which he really had no personal knowledge. Yet we believe the scores were made."

So I am able to testify in regard to the honesty of these American scores, in the same way that Major Fisher testified as to Mr. Ford's.

Though Ford's scores have not yet been equalled, some wonderful scores have been made, and by archers who have not long been interested in the sport.

E. J. Rendtorff's scores, shot in the early part of the season of 1913, are the best yet reported in this country, and his double round surpasses Ford's.

Ford's highest single York round is 87 better in score than Rendtorff's, but 3 less in hits. Scored by points Ford has 5½ and Rendtorff 4½, not enough difference for the relative scores.

Archers will be interested in comparing by points Rendtorff's highest score with the three best reported by Ford; and by comparing Ford's with each other.

DOUBLE YORK ROUND SCORES

Ranking the archers according to their double round scores, Mr. Rendtorff stands first, though Mr. Ford made several higher single rounds.

Col. Robert Williams, Jr., ranks third, G. P. Bryant next and others in the order given:

SINGLE YORK ROUNDS

69-371 48-274 24-154 141-790
66-344 47-301 24-142 137-687
68-344 47-301 24-141 137-680
68-308 47-237 24-156 139-701
68-336 48-234 24-154 140-722
279-1425
Horace A. Ford, England.
Quoted from "How to Train in Archery" 262-1414
Col. Robert Williams, Jr., Washington, D. C. 262-1414
59-293 45-239 24-176 128-708
62-274 45-229 24-182 131-653
229-1363
G. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass. 128-702
57-293 45-251 24-158 130-702
229-1348
H. S. Taylor, Chicago, Ill. 128-702
59-299 44-204 23-147 123-611
117-501
W. A. Clark, Wyoming, O. 240-1392
Dr. O. H. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa. 240-1392
55-243 44-204 23-140 122-596
57-245 45-199 24-134 124-578
246-1174
W. J. Holmes, Pittsburgh, Pa. 215-531
119-593
H. B. Richardson, Boston, Mass. 224-1124
50-210 43-217 22-117 115-545
45-190 43-238 24-138 116-560
221-1111
Dr. James W. Doughty, Ft. Steilacoom, Wash. 113-530
51-237 41-191 21-111 113-530
49-203 42-212 22-120 112-535
226-1074
W. H. Thompson, Seattle, Wash. 113-530
51-237 41-191 21-111 113-530
39-194 43-217 24-132 117-543
225-1063

TINKER CONFERS WITH FORD

CHICAGO—J. B. Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federals held a conference with Russell Ford, pitcher of the New York Americans Tuesday. Nothing was given out regarding the result. Tinker announced he was not only signing players for the Chicago club but for the entire league.

NEW YORK SIGNS TWO MORE

NEW YORK—Two players of the New York Americans signed contracts Tuesday. They are Outfielder James Eichen, recalled from Jersey City, and First Baseman Owen Quinn, purchased from Kingston of the New York and New Jersey league.

WAIT SIGNS WITH PITTSBURGH

ST. LOUIS—Lloyd Wait, catcher, has signed a contract with the Pittsburgh National League club for this season. Wait played in the defunct Oklahoma league and in the Southern Association.

HARVARD TO PLAY MCGILL

The Harvard varsity hockey team will meet the strong McGill University seven in the Boston Arena, Saturday, Jan. 31.

HENRY M. SEARS IS ELECTED HEAD OF EASTERN Y. C.

Annual Meeting of Famous Yacht Club Shows Prosperous Year for 1913 With Bright Outlook for Coming Season

HEAR ABOUT SONDERS

That the year 1914 is going to be one of the best in the history of the Eastern Yacht Club is today the verdict of those who attended the annual meeting at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Tuesday evening. Officers for the current year were elected, and the reports of the treasurer and secretary were read.

Henry M. Sears, a yachtsman of many years' experience, and the owner of the steam yacht Hope, was elected commodore of the club. His choice is a very popular one, and it is predicted that he will do much to continue the high standard of yachting maintained by this club for many years past. The officers elected to serve with him are: Reed Anthony, vice-commodore; Maximilian Agassiz, rear commodore; Henry Taggard, secretary; Patrick T. Jackson, treasurer; George A. Goddard and Frank B. McQueen, members of the council-at-large; Louis M. Clark, Frederick M. Hoyt, Henry A. Frothingham, W. Caleb Loring and Henry A. Morse, regatta committee; Arthur Adams, Francis Gray, Charles P. Curtis and Robert Saltonstall, committee on admission; B. Devereux Barker, Daniel K. Burgess, Arthur E. Benson, James K. Snow and Bertram G. Waters, house committee.

According to the treasurer's report the club is in a fine financial condition and the regatta committee showed that the 1913 season was one of the best in the club's history. According to the secretary, the club has a membership of 652; during the year there was a loss of 47 members, while 28 new ones were elected. Out of a total enrollment of 318 yachts, 49 are schooners, 61 sloops and yawls, 41 steamers, 65 launches and 102 sailboats under 30 feet waterline length.

A translation of an article by Dr. Wilhelm Rackenius, which appeared in the German periodical, Die Yacht, giving an account of the racing and social functions in which the German sander yachtsmen participated while in the United States last season, was read. The club also voted to amend the racing rules and regulations in regard to deck beams.

CORNELL TO PLAY FOOTBALL IN N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Graduates of Cornell and Brown universities who are residents of this city are today much pleased over the announcement made Tuesday that the big Red and White football team would next fall play its first game in this city since 1906, with the Providence university eleven as the opponent.

The schedule of the Ithacans was given out by the management Tuesday and contains 10 games. The opening contest will be with Ursinus Sept. 23 and the last contest with Pennsylvania at Franklin field Thanksgiving day. The Michigan game will be played at Ann Arbor, Nov. 14. The full list follows:

Sept. 23, Ursinus at Ithaca; 24, University of Pittsburgh at Ithaca; Oct. 3, Colgate at Ithaca; 10, Carlisle Indians at Ithaca; 17, Bucknell at Ithaca; 24, Brown at New York; 31, Holy Cross at Ithaca.

U. S. TENNIS MEET IS POSTPONED

NEW YORK—The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has officially announced that the thirty-third annual meeting of the organization here would not be held until Feb. 13, a postponement of one week.

The reason for the change given by President R. D. Wrenn was that the notices of the proposed changes in the constitution and bylaws, which include the new amateur rule, had not been properly sent out so as to reach the members 30 days before the meeting, as is required.

MR. AND MRS. BRITTON REELECTED

ST. LOUIS—Schuyler Britton was re-elected president of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club Tuesday. Mrs. H. L. R. Britton was re-elected vice-president.

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THE HOME FORUM

True Knowledge Gives Authority

What gives a man authority as guide, teacher, counselor, is not our belief in his infallibility but our belief in his knowledge; if we believe that he knows something we do not know, he becomes thereby an authority to us. . . . The authority of the writers of the New Testament is exactly of this kind. An inspired writer is one who is believed to have been where we have not been and to have seen what we have not seen. Jesus . . . is like one describing what is before his eyes, what he knows to be true, because he sees it while he is saying it. It is, in short, the authority that always attends knowledge. He who knows anything and can speak with certainty carries conviction with him, though we do not believe him to have been infallible, nor is it thought necessary to believe him so in order to give to him the authority.—James Freeman Clarke.

Filipino Schools Neat

Improvement of the school grounds in the Philippines is one mark of the good work being done there in general education. The pupils and townspeople take a pride in having their fences neat, and they even are beginning to develop good lawns.

Christian Memories

One secret of happiness may be found in learning to make the most Christian use of memory. Memory is given us to use happily. The Christian's best and dearest memories should be his brightest prophecies. The truest past goes before us and waits for us. The future shall be all that has been and more. Our sorrow shall be our song.—Dr. Newman Smyth.

JOSEPH, A LESSON IN FORGIVING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSEPH'S acts toward his brothers reveal a nature to be emulated by all. Strong tender, forgiving, he became a leader among others, a forceful man able to command, worthy to be trusted. His nature was in striking contrast to that displayed by his brothers. In the account given in Genesis of their relations to one another, his loving consciousness is shown to be superior to the errors under which his brothers seemed to labor, namely, jealousy, cruelty, self-

interest, deceit; in fact, these were reduced to nothingness by the way Joseph in his nobility treated them.

Joseph, sold to servitude, became a master in Egypt while his brothers abiding at home were reduced to a state of want. The generous way in which he supplied their need when the time came reveals the very heart of the forgiver. And their gratitude aroused with the deepened sense of love for their father helped them to understand the nobility of their younger brother and to overcome their fear of him, a fear which was, of course, the result of their treatment of him in the past.

The way of forgiving practised by mortals when they say, "I'll forgive but I won't forget," is quite the reverse of this Scriptural account of Joseph's forgiveness. One belongs to mortals' belief in injury and forgiveness, the other to the scientific destruction of some error that has seemed to govern personalities through the understanding that God, good, destroys evil and the fears that attend it and absolutely controls all things by spiritual law. In the Christian Science text-book Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual definition of Joseph, "A corporal mortal; a higher sense of Truth rebuking mortal belief, or error, and showing the immortality and supremacy of Truth; pure affection blessing its enemies" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 389). Joseph did not furnish forth a melodramatic scene of forgiving his brothers, for he knew that the question of their forgiveness was between them and God and that God forgives not by excusing or condoning error but by ruling it out and proving its nothingness. "And Love is reflected in love" (Science and Health, p. 17). So Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual sense of the line from the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

Joseph's heart must have been without self-pity and self-embodiment. He had nothing to forgive or forget. Was he not a worthy prefigure of Jesus the Christ whose prayer was, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do?" This prayer was uttered in the midst of experiences which to mortal sense were cruel and bitter; yet how

clear was the Master's understanding of the presence of his Father; how well he knew who only could forgive sins; how untouched was his consciousness by belief in any power of error directed toward him to dismay or harm! "But God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive," Joseph said to his brethren, and the saying is true of Jesus' work among the children of men—to save them to eternal life. Mrs. Eddy's definitions of Joseph and of Jesus make a beautiful study of the development of the spiritual nature or sense.

It has been a teaching, time-honored, that if one person is done an injury by another, retaliation is but right; it has been called self-protection, and justice; indeed, not only have such methods been thought right, but it has been considered among the mortal race to be a mark of refinement to be sensitive and on the lookout for slights in the social and business world. Accompanying such ideas is the belief that one is strong as he holds out against a person who he thinks has injured him. If a so-called enemy obtains a position of power then, like Joseph's brethren, mortals expect punishment. Such are the ways of those ignorant of the elements of real power; such are the thoughts of mortals. But, "Great peace have they which love Thy law; and nothing shall offend them," sings the Psalmist. Here is seen the spiritual law of good overruling unerringly the customs and opinions of the erroneous carnal mind.

Exhibitions of the beneficent action of the law of good are within the experience of every student of Christian Science today and will multiply as human consciousness continues to turn from its false sense of justice to a higher sense of mercy even to the understanding of God as divine Principle. God is true in judgment, plentiful in mercy, ready to save to the uttermost. Victory over one error is the scientific destruction of so much in human consciousness that, repeated, will usher in the day when all shall know the Lord.

GOEDING, WHERE PEASANTS ARE ARTISTS

THERE is a small town in Moravia called Goeding in the center of what is known as the Moravian Slovakia which is inhabited by Moravian Slovaks. These peasants have preserved their national art tradition and costumes down through the centuries and it is said their love of art is inborn. It is the peasants themselves and not the aristocracy of Moravia who show the keenest interest in their national painters, sculptors, and other artists. For this reason, A. S. L. writes to the Studio (London), I gladly accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of their new art gallery, which has been built by their national architect, Antonio Blazek. The ceremony was most impressive, not merely on account of the officials present but still more so from the fact that the peasants came from all parts clothed in their richest national garb, some on foot, others on horseback, while numbers of gaily dressed youths and maidens traveled in their village carts, tastefully decorated with green boughs and bright-hued field flowers. Surely never has there been such an opening ceremony as this. And these peasants gladly paid the entrance fee of a krone (tenpence), and bought catalogues which they carefully studied, and I saw more than one engaged in explaining the pictures to those less well versed in the subject than themselves. Nor was this the only sign of their interest, for without their pecuniary help this art gallery would in all probability have had a long time to wait before being erected.

The society by which this gallery at Goeding has been called into existence, the Society of Fine Arts of Moravian Slovakia, was founded in 1907. The aims of this Moravian society of artists are high. They intend to hold periodical exhibitions of Slovak art and that of other nations, including of course German Mo-

navia. The permanent museum collection includes some beautiful specimens of peasant art, such as the marvelous embroideries for which the women and girls are so justly celebrated. The building itself contains a large studio where such artists as are visiting the district may work, an artist's hostel with rooms and atelier and a library. The basement has been fitted up with workshops where the arts and crafts of Moravian Slovaks are to be encouraged and practised. Thus every facility is to be

How Lancashire Mills Are Nicknamed

THE popular taste for nicknames is very strong among cotton-workers, and though the proprietors of mills may give their establishments dignified appellations such as Neptune, Britannia, Victoria, or fanciful ones such as Linnet, Thistle, or the like, the people do not call them by those titles. One mill, bought by a retired grocer, promptly became "The Butter Tub." Other mills take their names from all sorts of quaint, often trifling, peculiarities, and perhaps "Cat Oil" (Cat Hole) is one of the best examples of this. Its real name, quite a stately one, was banished in favor of the one mentioned, which arose merely from the fact that a hole was cut in the door of the place to let the cat in and out. Close local inquiry would be needed to discover the origin of the names "Trap," "Needle," "Lobby," and "Hole House," all of which are popularly applied to mills in the Lancashire district, the Manchester (England) Guardian tells us. "Outer Seat" would probably be a southerner's spelling of the name of a certain mill as pronounced by the folks who live near it. The place stands in a small valley full of trees, and "Out-o'-Seat" (out of seat) is its cognomen! A fine sounding name is "Glory," the title of

given for the furtherance not only of the fine arts, but also of the arts and crafts of this country indigenous to the locality. This is important, for it must be borne in mind that the leading Moravian artists, including Jozs Uprka, the president of the society, are of the peasant class. The Slovaks are extremely proud of him, and once when he held an exhibition in his own home in the Moravian village of Hroznova Lhota, the peasants came crowding from all parts to see the pictures.

a Lancashire mill which has furnished many a worker thereabouts with a little joke. There is a town not far away from it named Church, with mills of its own, and a labor migration has been thus described: "Ah've left Church neaw an' gone to Glory."

A Father's Thoughts of Home

Ruddy windows, glowing bright,
Beckon to me through the night;
Little voices chime and ring
In my heart and make it sing:
I am going home!

I can see my chair drawn up
To the table where we sup;
I can see each little face
Shining in its well-known place—
For I'm going home!

I can see the mother, too:
True she is, and fair as true.
I can hear her gentle voice
As I enter, and rejoice
That I'm going home!

I had almost doubted it;
Feared that I had not been fit
For that boon, the best of all,
That God gives to great or small—
To be going home!

—Robert Saunders Dowst in Woman's Magazine.

ASTRONOMICAL TIME AT WASHINGTON

THE astronomical clocks at Washington, D. C., under the naval observatory, are so called because they are adjusted by the most delicate of astronomical observations so as to record the time with absolute accuracy. They are perhaps the finest clocks of their kind in the world. Charles E. Apper recently described for the Westfield (N. J.) Leader how they are guarded from changes of temperature in order that they may keep in their steady march of perfect agreement with the movement of the stars, or rather of the earth. He says that many feet underground below the observatory is a room 15x17 feet, the walls of which are solid masonry and over a foot thick. Inside of this room, or vault, and about two feet from the outer wall is another enclosure built of brick, nine inches thick with a floor of concrete eight inches thick, the ceiling of which is composed of mineral wool six inches thick, and inside of this enclosure is still a

third. To enter this innermost enclosure, which is about eight feet square, three doors must be passed through, but the arrangement is such that no two doors can be opened at the same time.

The air spaces surrounding these enclosures, as well as that of the inner room, are kept at as constant a uniform temperature, 70 degrees, as it is possible for human ingenuity to devise. In the outer spaces the temperature is automatically regulated by coils of heated water, and that of the room by small electric lamps. So delicate are the automatic heat-regulating devices—thermostats—that if the temperature varies the smallest fraction of a degree one way or the other, heat is turned on or off. The thermostat of the inner room operates between 1000 and 2000 times each day, and thus practically an absolute constant temperature is maintained.

Three clocks on solid stone piers are placed in this inner room. These are the astronomical clocks, which differ from ordinary clocks in that they recognize the stars as guide, while the ordinary clock follows the sun, or rather what is called "mean time." The sidereal noon of every day differs from the noon of the sun, but about March 21 of each year the sidereal and the sun noon agree.

New Tribe Discovered in East Africa

An unknown tribe has been discovered in German East Africa by the Berlin explorer and geologist, Egon Fr. Kirschstein. The tribe call themselves Wasimans and have preserved their racial characteristics best in the vicinity of Chindi, which lies about two days' marching north of the Rhodesian border. They were originally a hunting tribe, but the great-grandfather of their present chieftain taught them agriculture, and out of gratitude they made him their king. They have to a large extent assimilated with the Wanjamangas, who descended from the Tanganyika tableland to escape the frequent attacks of their powerful foes, the Wawembas.

On Leisure

I congratulate you on your leisure. I recommend you to keep it as your gold, as your wealth, as your means, out of which you win the leisure you have to think, the leisure you have to be let alone.—Garfield.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Home in Andover, Mass.



A MONG the celebrated literary characters who have resided in the town of Andover, Mass., was Harriet Beecher Stowe, who lived in the stone parlor of what is now known as the Phillips Inn. This was built as a carpenter

shop for theological students but before long it became the residence of Prof. Calvin Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been published a year or two when the Stowes came here to live in 1833, but

much of her later work was written during the 11 years that she was a resident of the town. Her later work, however, has been obscured by her masterpiece, which was at once translated into other tongues and sold a million copies at home.

Defender of Pennsylvania Germans

A recent article in the Bookman by Mrs. Helen R. Martin seems to have further alienated descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans who had already been offended by her rather severe delineations of the religious practices of the New Mennonites and others. The New or Reformed Mennonites, as a defender writes to the Bookman, comprise only about 2000 of the 60,000 Mennonites of the United States. They are the most extreme in their avoidance of worldly customs, and it is held that the more normal ways of the others of the Pennsylvania groups should not be entirely overlooked in describing extreme peculiarities. The Pennsylvania German population of the United States are characterized mainly by their love of the simple life, of independence and of home. This writer feels that they make up to a considerable extent the very backbone of the nation. The Mennonites are more strict than the Pennsylvanians that have merged more with the world, but they are sincere and pure minded. It is not good, we are told, but a right desire to hold their farms free from encumbrance that prompts the thrift of these people. This writer goes that Mrs. Martin has rendered one service in emphasizing as she has the less sympathetic tendencies in these groups. The Pennsylvania Germans had long felt popular prejudice against them and even accepted the stigma; but by the actual exaggerations and severities of their critics they have been awakened. They have studied their history, and achievements and character, and have found how strong and true and self-denying their forebears were, their unshakable loyalty to an ideal, and readiness to give up all that the world counts gain for the sake of their sense of spiritual devoutness.

Link in the Chain

To have struck one blow for truth
In the daily fight with lies,
To have done one deed of right
In the face of calumnies,

To have sown in the souls of men
One thought that will not die—
To have been a link in the chain of life,
Shall be immortality.

—Dr. Edwin Hatch.

Living Simply and Wisely

I am convinced, both by faith and experience, that to maintain oneself on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime if we will live simply and wisely, as the pursuits of the simpler nations are still the sports of the more artificial.—Thoreau.

New Princeton Inscriptions

The new graduate college at Princeton has attracted a good deal of attention partly because of the attempt to make it a building of worthy dignity and beauty. The beautiful window given by the Willets, Philadelphia artists who designed a window for West Point, is described as having apt symbolic meaning. The lower part shows Jesus as a child in the temple, surrounded by the wise men whom he confounded with his questions. The scroll beneath bears the Latin form of the Scriptural translation: "Neither be ye called masters; for one is your Master, even Christ." The upper part of the window has seven figures standing for the seven liberal arts, each with a symbol, as a star for astronomy, etc. The Biblical legend here reads: "They that turn many to righteousness (shall shine) as the stars for ever and ever."

Miss Farrar's Geese Abroad

The geese that Miss Geraldine Farrar herds so charmingly over the scene in Humperdinck's opera amused residents of the Back Bay district of Boston when they were let loose to graze in the vacant lots back of the opera house. They went picking a stately way among the tangle of withered grass and dry golden rod that had earlier graced the waste land. But it was not a picturesquely garbed goose girl that shepherded them now, but a very ordinary looking property hand, in a brown derby hat.

Need of Better English Observed

That more than a quarter of the applicants for admission to Harvard last year failed, and that by far the greatest deficiency was marked in English is a fact which brings not only the schools but the homes up to the bar of journalistic opinion. In 1906, we are reminded, only 12 per cent of the candidates were disqualified at Harvard. The standard may be higher today, but it was long before 1906 that the lament over the bad English of high school graduates was first heard. Merchants today are still affirming that they cannot get high school graduates to fill positions requiring a reasonable command of the language in writing and speech. Boys to whom the long hoped for opportunity to enter West Point or Annapolis has at last come are rejected because of their failure in English. Who is to blame?

A western paper comments on the facts with regret. Newspapers are among the severest critics of the schools and colleges in point of the English of students; they have themselves notable opportunity to cleanse the speech of the people by setting an example if not of brilliant at least of clean, pure English.

There Is a Path

From the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height.—Carlyle.

NEW YORK GIRLS ORGANIZED

THOSE who have visited the splendidly equipped buildings of the Young Women's Christian Association in one city or another can hardly fail to be interested in some facts gathered from a long article in one of the New York papers telling of the vast reach of this institution there. The plans for the Y. W. C. A., in which the daughter of President Wilson, Mrs. Sayre, has long been eagerly interested, are made to be both flexible and firm. They have to be flexible because girls of so many different sorts are included in the scope of the association. There is for example the Studio Club, to which belong girl art students. Some of these girls go on the stage, and they are already, so Mrs. Sayre has affirmed, a notable influence in the theatrical world. There are four departments of the work that concern all the members of the association, with countless others that are closely specialized. The four general ones are thrift and economy, vocational guidance, higher standards of character, and social morality from the Christian standpoint. Each of these departments has women at work in them helping in that special way all girls with whom the organization relates the workers.

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The Friend I Met

I met a friend, the other day,
He wore a cap of red;
Yet as I passed he did not deign
To lift it from his head.
Instead he gave a saucy quank,
With head a tilt, for he
Was just a downy woodpecker
A-tapping on a tree.
—Nellie M. Coye in Our Dumb Animals.



What coin?

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Stone, tone, one, ne, e.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 14, 1914

Boston Elects Another Mayor

THOMAS J. KENNY, who, as candidate for mayor had the support of the press of the city of Boston and of the Citizens Municipal League in the election of Tuesday and, notwithstanding, was defeated, has pledged to the successful candidate, James M. Curley, his loyal support in promoting the best interests of the city. This is exemplary action. Other disappointed but public-spirited citizens may well imitate it. Mr. Curley has formally pledged himself to promote the city's welfare and in terms that are notably specific. He has an opportunity seldom given to a man of his years and type to show worth and ability to a degree not previously credited to him. Whatever his temptation may be to use for merely factional and partizan ends such appointing power as the charter gives to a mayor, his greater success, we feel sure, lies in the direction of broader construction, the construction that builds a city even though it may at the same time build a party.

In the results of the election of council members there is cause for congratulation in the recognition by the voters of the potential serviceability of George W. Coleman and their decision to give him an opportunity to serve his native city.

The more the currents and cross-currents of this election are studied and charted, the more likely will be the conviction that American heterogeneity of race, religion and political tradition handicaps and postpones successful working of democracy in large urban centers. Fitness to make and execute law is as yet a test which thousands of voters never think of applying to candidates. Their nativity, creed, calling, attitude toward class interests, approval or disapproval of restricted immigration, qualities of goodfellowship and willingness to give a dole to the poor, are determining factors; but there is less account of their expert knowledge, moral standards, and adaptability to official duties. The ballot is conceived of by such voters as a weapon with which to inflict punishment or as a key with which to gain access to personal benefit. It should be, we think, a rational mode of voicing reason's convictions.

Without Litigation Public's Will Done

THE United States department of justice and the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad having agreed on terms of voluntary compliance by the company with provisions of the law, the road's officials, stockholders and patrons are apparently to be free to work out rehabilitation of the property when it is freed from its present illegal encumbrances. This process of dismemberment is not of a kind that is easy to carry out in times of free credit and generous investment buying by the public. Much less is it one readily executed at an hour like the present. The administration, realizing this, has acted accordingly and agreed to terms that will give a maximum of opportunity to protect owners' rights in the properties. On the other hand, the public has not been betrayed by any compromise affecting the principle involved or the rigor of the demand for obedience to law.

The great, ambitious, costly plan of unification of New England's land and water lines, for which J. Pierpont Morgan stood sponsor and which Charles S. Mellen practically made operative, has crumbled like a card house. The Maine Central is being freed from the Boston & Maine. The latter is to be independent of the New Haven, as is the Fitchburg road. Other properties, marine and electric, are also likely to be severed. In each case it is the federal official and not the railroad administrator that finally assents, public opinion being with the former.

Yet, lest it be wrongly inferred that the public most deeply interested is belligerent and revengeful, let it be made clear that New England chambers of commerce are championing higher freight rates, that communities are placidly accepting lessened train service, and that typical citizens and heads of banks and business organizations are getting together, if thereby the transportation lines of New England may be restored to a state of efficient administration and prudent financing.

Fortunately signs multiply of a renaissance of sectional pride and of a determination to carry out whatever financial reconstruction may be necessary with New England capital so far as possible. Governor Walsh stimulated this demand to greater intensity by his inaugural message, and Senator Weeks, in an impressive statement, has supplemented the call. Apparently the days of New England as appanage to Wall street are numbered.

Housing Reform an Offset to Anarchy

THE inquiry instituted in Dublin as to the condition of the houses in certain quarters of the city has raised, with renewed vigor, the question of the housing of the working classes. The growing recognition of the necessity for providing good and comfortable dwellings for artisans, farm laborers and the laboring class generally, is by no means the least significant sign of the times. The latest proposals of the British government regarding the land question, which includes also a scheme for the better housing of the people, mark an important step toward supplying a need which has been too long felt. As to whether Mr. Lloyd George's scheme is practical in its present form remains to be seen; but every student of history must recognize that when once the need for reform in a definite direction has been felt, that reform has eventually been brought about.

What is known as the labor question is occupying the attention of every civilized country in the world. In spite of the fact that

ultra-politicians hold up their hands aghast at a condition they believe is approaching anarchy, those who are able to take a broader view of politics and changing social conditions recognize in the labor question, not anarchy and chaos in its infancy, but the steady awakening of mankind to desire and to appreciate better things. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the home, it is impossible to exaggerate the value of comfortable surroundings upon the parents and children. Milton's saying that "childhood shows the man," is not without its significance and no more serious responsibility rests upon those governing the country than the proper housing of the people.

During no similar period in the history of the world has so great progress been made as during the last fifty years. The necessity for reform after reform has been seen and met, and who dares say that the inquiries and proposals made recently as to the housing of the people, and that not in England and Ireland alone, will not prove to be one of the most progressive steps taken during recent years toward the uplifting of the race? It is a truism to say that the recognition of the need for an improved condition is father to the solution of the difficulty. The improvement must come, and who can measure the scope and ultimate effects of the housing reform referred to?

PROFESSORS of sociology, political science and economics in colleges and universities are not the only educators of the United States who suffer from interference by politicians, reactionaries, and chronic remonstrants. Superintendents and principals of schools, teachers in the grades and members of school committees and boards of education alike are not infrequently made to feel that education popularly controlled is a somewhat sordid, heartless business, with a minimum of citizens' and parents' respect for expert knowledge and years of faithful service at a minimum wage.

Yet conditions are better than they used to be in universities and colleges and even in the schools. The teachers of economics and of sociology are banding together to fight out the issue of freedom of thought and speech, and teachers and administrative officials of the schools are demanding legal protection against community ingratitude and injustice. In this stand they have the backing not only of the best authorities in pedagogics and the most progressive citizens of up-to-date communities, but also of state officials charged with supervisory duties in connection with the public schools.

To illustrate. The state board of education of Massachusetts, in its recommendations to the General Court, just filed, urges a law providing clearer definition of the right to office of teachers and of superintendents as over against the appointing and dismissing power of local school committees. The tenor of the proposed new statute would be to make the officials' status more secure once a definite probationary term had been successfully passed. To dismiss after fitness had been proved would be made more difficult.

There are always hesitations of prudence when it is proposed to increase in any way the number of established claimants for public funds. In education as in other phases of contemporary democracy's ongoings, vigilance has to be used lest a bureaucracy arise. The civil servants of the state cannot be allowed to be also masters, as they incline to be unless checked sharply at the start. But a law such as the Massachusetts supervisory educational authority urges on the lawmakers is sufficiently balanced to safeguard popular rights while at the same time conserving professional interests and dignities. Given a firmer status of the teaching profession, a status that is based on proved worth, and then more men of caliber will enter and remain in the work. But until such a status is evident, they will hesitate. And who can blame them?

Weighing Exchange Playwright System

ONE of the shrewdest and most influential of the small group of men who control a major number of theaters in the United States has been provoked by the paucity of native playwrights' present output to allow his fancy to have free range. Forsooth it is not the domestic, but the overseas playwright that can best delineate the real comedy or tragedy of life in any given community or nation. And this because he comes to the scene with fresh eyes and, as it were, sees it objectively. Whereas the native author is so much in the thing to be described that he cannot give his work the freshness of insight, the justness of delineation and the enduring qualities of truth. So argues Mr. Frohman.

What then? Import playwrights. Exchange them as academic celebrities now are traded about. Let Messrs. G. Bernard Shaw and John Galsworthy be called to New York city, and Mr. Augustus Thomas and Mr. Edward Sheldon proceed to London. Guaranteed expenses and a fair living income while resident in their strange environment, it is argued that environment and talent would do the rest. The plays, born of this stimulus of seeing new human types, it is predicted, would have a verve and fascination consequent upon the fact of newness if nothing else. Moreover, as "social documents," interpreting England or the United States, they would be much more veracious, because the work of dispassionate visitors instead of passionate nationals.

Any project, however fanciful, that will work out practically so as to induce these English playwrights to visit the United States and later to satirize its social limitations and delineate its democratic achievements, will have the approval of most of Mr. Frohman's fellow-managers. But the assumption that during a brief residence—even if it ran for a year—these or any other visiting playwrights could manage to see deeper into the meanings of life in the United States than native authors of plays have seen, will be challenged. So, of course, will the assumption that Messrs. Thomas and Sheldon can get under the skin of British life during "residence" in London, or while touring the provinces, better than can the British playwrights who know their compatriots through and through.

Tried as an experiment in effect of inheritance, personality, opinions, prejudices and passions upon literary art when carried on in totally different settings, it would be exceedingly interesting. But because the best study of American political and social evolution has been made by James Bryce it does not follow that the best American play could be written by Mr. Shaw even were he to migrate to Manhattan.

Defining Educators' Tenure of Office

WHEN the United States government declared itself for a better potato and issued its call for enlistments in the cause, it was a foregone conclusion that there would be a patriotic response from Vermont. Aside from that loyalty which has prompted her gifts of great men in hours of need, a readiness to give good potatoes to the world has so marked her past that she could not now fail and be true to herself. The government bulletin has provoked the editor of each Vermont paper to point out the duty. The editorials of one are quoted in another. The past of the state's potato contributions is being recalled with no little glow of pride and the future is not doubted as equal to meeting every requirement the people's government may make.

There is little appreciation of the change that has been wrought in the potato in rather recent years. The smaller tuber with its deep eyes of fifty years ago would find no market in this day. Better varieties in size, in texture and with eyes less deep, have come to take their place. And they have in good part come from Vermont. The Burlington News, in one of the editorials stirred by this topic, claims that within a few miles of its town there have been developed a number of standard potato varieties. It is possible that the first invader of the old field, the Early Rose, a revelation in its day, was first produced in Vermont soil. It accomplished a revolution. Now the government has found that European countries are producing better potatoes than America, and Vermont proposes to correct the situation by some new delivery.

Better color, flavor and texture are the qualities the government declares to be needed in the potato of the future. The content of starch is less in the American than in the German potato. It is a condition not to be endured on the American side, it seems. No more can the United States have less starch in its potato than in its navy, relatively to other countries. And the United States must develop its own varieties, the imported ones not conducting themselves as well in America as in their earlier homes, in contrast to the human immigrants whose behavior is bettered by the change. Whatever the need, give Vermont time and she will meet it.

The topic cannot be left without expressing a long withheld question about potatoes—what became of the lady fingers, the long slim potatoes of other years, best of all bakers? If Vermont suppressed them, all that is said herein to her credit is withdrawn.

FROM the consumer's standpoint, nothing in recent development of trade between the United States and other nations has been so significant as the swelling volume of imports of food, especially meat and wheat. For normal and abnormal causes, due to middlemen's manipulations, it may be some time before the "cost of living" figures of the people's budget will record the effect of the reversal of trade conditions that is made possible mainly by the lowered tariff. But if the process continues there must be benefits to the consumer that will console him, in part at least, for the long period of national history in which he was as naught and the producer everything.

The only factor in the domestic situation of which the ultimate influence is disputable at the present time is that rising demand for conservation of waste lands, utilization of undeveloped rural resources, adoption of intensive agriculture and serious grappling with economic problems, which is so characteristic of the times. Unquestionably were all these projects to be carried out the former balance between production and consumption within the national borders might be restored, and a turning toward the more fertile and unpopulated continents for a base of good supplies checked. But, even so, apparently the days are past when excess of either meats or grains grown in the United States can be counted upon by Europe for its peoples. Manufactured goods, rather than food products and raw materials for manufacture abroad, henceforth are to be the major item in the export column of the United States balance sheet.

This will bring the republic into more intense competition with powerful and ambitious overseas powers. This will increase the demand for a department of state manned and equipped with experts able to foster this developing overseas trade—such a corps as existed in a promising form until a recent date but which now is scattered.

WHILE it is not without significance that Vincent Astor sides as he does against militant and doctrinaire socialism in the open letter to a writer of fiction just made public, there is a larger implication of the document. It discloses a young man, made a multimillionaire earlier than he expected, whose career since he left Harvard University suddenly to take on the burdens of vast wealth has been singularly sensible and civic spirited. So much so that if he continues along the way he has begun to walk he bids fair to become one of the most respected and serviceable men of his class and at a time, too, when fortunes acquired as his was are subjected to increasing ethical scrutiny.

The issue of landlordism and of social appropriation of socially created land values is not so acute in New York city as it is in London, for instance. But it is there, nevertheless; and public sentiment and opinion anent altered taxation laws are growing rapidly. Once the issue becomes concrete enough to have public attention centered upon it, history is likely to be made rapidly. Then there will be a focusing as never before upon the fortunes, present and potential, that are based on land that seldom is sold and usually leased, but always made productive for the families and churches and colleges in which title rests.

To have at the head of at least one branch of the wealthiest of these metropolitan landlord families a man who knows the social trend of the age, who has cooperated in preventive and remedial experiments, who declines to be a social butterfly or an expatriate, and who, apparently, has civic patriotism among his personal assets, will be fortunate for all concerned when the controversy opens. He will be in a position both to understand his critics and to persuade his kindred and class associates; if need be, he may set an example of great significance.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of all the stenographers in the world today are women. As a rule, in spite of the emancipation movement, they amiably take dictation from men.

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